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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

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GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ARABIA. — **Discoveries in Hedjaz.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 225-229, E. BABELON reports briefly the results of the expedition of Fathers Jaussen and Savignac to the province of Hedjaz, Arabia. About 160 squeezes of Minaean and Lihyanic inscriptions were brought back, besides numerous photographs and some ancient coins. Most of the inscriptions were found at **El-'Ela** and in the ruins of **Hereibeh**. The Minaean inscriptions are chiefly dedications to Wadd, Nakrah, and all the divinities of Ma'in, and they also prove that the Biblical Dedan was at or near El-'Ela. The fanaticism of the natives prevented the exploration of the southern part of the province. In *R. Bibl.* VII, 1910, pp. 521-531 (2 figs.), A. JAUSSEN and R. SAVIGNAC give a brief account of their expedition.

BULGARIA. — **Discoveries in 1909.** — The fortifications on the hill of **Küstendil** (Pautalia) are found to be Byzantine and of two periods, early sixth century (time of Justinian) and twelfth century. A temple of Asclepius here, with Greek dedication on the altar, may be the mountain temple seen on coins of Caracalla and Geta. At **Sophia**, an early Christian vaulted tomb, not later than the sixth century, has paintings of the four archangels, with Latin inscriptions. This is the earliest known painting of Uriel. At **Preslav**, a peculiar pottery was found, consisting of vessels of grayish-white clay with polychrome decoration over a white glaze, in which ancient Greek motives are mixed with Byzantine-Bulgarian. Near **Plevna**, a large three-nave basilica, a small church with mosaic floor, and numerous Latin inscriptions were discovered. At **Hissar-Banja**, 42 km. north of

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor BATES, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Professor C. N. BROWN, Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Mr. L. D. CASKEY, Miss EDITH H. HALL, Mr. HAROLD R. HASTINGS, Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Professor FRANK G. MOORE, Professor CHARLES R. MOREY, Dr. JAMES M. PATON, Professor LEWIS B. PATON, Professor A. S. PEASE, Professor S. B. PLATNER, Dr. N. P. VLACHOS, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND.

No attempt is made to include in this number of the JOURNAL material published after December 31, 1910.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 128, 129.

Philippopolis, there are traces of Roman, and possibly of Hellenistic occupation; coins of Philip II and Alexander, Latin and late Greek inscriptions, Roman coins down to the twelfth century, the most frequent being of the third to the sixth century. The early Byzantine fortifications, similar to those of Pautalia and hence to be dated in the sixth century, are preserved to the height of 8 or 10 m., with some of the gates. A basilica of the type of San Clemente at Rome has one aisle cut off by the fortifications. The penetration of Greek civilization into the country is attested by Greek vases of the late fine style found at **Bednjakovo**, in the southeastern part of the Karaja Dag. A treasure of gold ornaments and silver coins from Caracalla to Philip, which was buried in 240-250 A.D., was found at **Nicolaevo**, district of Plevna. From **Isitlii**, southeastern Bulgaria, come the mountings of a Graeco-Thracian carriage, which include a finely finished bronze bust of a satyr, with inlaid eyes. They were accompanied by Maronite coins. Among the many finds of Greek and Roman coins, one from the early part of the fourth century A.D. consists of over 60,000 small bronze pieces. (*Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 391-403.)

CONSTANTINOPLE. — Acquisitions of the Ottoman Museum. —

Among the new acquisitions of the Ottoman Museum are the following: White marble Roman sarcophagus from Durazzo, of the second century A.D., with the legend of Meleager sculptured on three sides. White marble anthropoid sarcophagus, with traces of color, from Gaza; Greek style of the end of the fifth century, with suggestion of Oriental costume. Seven draped female statues, only two with heads, from Thasos; found in a row beside their bases in front of a marble wall in a shrine of Artemis Polus. Two white marble Byzantine reliefs from Thasos, from the parapet of a stairway; Daniel in the den of lions, and a stag and hare; crosses on the backs. Five Roman heads in marble, from recent excavations in Pergamon. A pair of marble doors imitating wood, and the bronze mountings of a pair of wooden doors, now remounted, which once closed the entrances to the burial chamber and the prodromos of a Macedonian tumulus of the end of the fourth century B.C., from Salonica. Single marble door imitating a pair of wooden door valves, first century B.C., from near Gallipoli. Terracotta coffin from Sansum, in the shape of a long, truncated cone, the upper end having about twice the breadth of the lower; decoration imitating the cords which bind a body in its shroud. Fine Hellenistic bronze statuette of Heracles and other small objects from Reisner's excavations at Sebastieh (Samaria), Palestine. Mycenaean and eighth and seventh century vases from Kinch's excavations in Lindus, Rhodes. "Cyprian" painted geometric vases from the necropolis of Tyre (excavated in 1904). Four golden diadems with repoussé decoration, one the Triumph of Dionysus and Ariadne (fourth century B.C.) and a chaplet of gold oak leaves weighing 141 grams; found at Rhodes in 1894 and kept until now in the Yildiz palace. A magnificent collection of porcelain and jade which has been put in a wing by itself and will form the basis of a ceramic museum. (TH. MACRID BEY, *Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 143-147.)

CYPRUS. — RANTIDI. — The Early Shrine of Paphian Aphrodite.

— In the *London Times*, July 27, 1910, M. OHNEFALSCH-RICHTER reports that in May, in company with K. Koritzky, he found the site of the temple of the Paphian Aphrodite on the edge of the forest of Rantidi, Cyprus. The excava-

tions at Kouklia in 1888 revealed nothing earlier than the fourth century B.C.; but at this site many large stones with characters in the Cypriote syllabary were seen lying on the surface. It is expected that the Prussian Academy will excavate the site. In *Cl. R.* XXIV, 1910, pp. 196-197, two letters to the *Times* are quoted, one from D. G. Hogarth, who thinks the site at Rantidi an early necropolis, and that the early temple of Aphrodite should be found at Xylino, where a Greek dedication to Aphrodite, a Phoenician inscription, and other early objects were found in June; the other letter from J. C. Peristianis, Keeper of the Cyprus Museum, stating that Dr. Ohnefalsch-Richter's statements have proved to be largely unfounded, that there was an ancient temple in the Rantidi forest and that inscriptions in the museum indicate a cult of Bacchus, Zeus, and Kore. In *Berl. Phil. W.* February 4, 1911, cols. 155 ff., R. ZAHN, who was sent by the Prussian Academy to Rantidi, reports that a sanctuary, where Aphrodite as well as other deities was worshipped, existed there, but that nothing points to this as the ancient Paphian sanctuary. Nothing indicates the foundation of the sanctuary in Mycenaean times. Many of Ohnefalsch-Richter's statements are glaringly incorrect.

NECROLOGY.—**General de Beylié.**—General Eugène de Beylié was born at Strasburg in 1849 and lost his life by accident in passing the rapids of the Mekong. He was a distinguished officer, serving for years in the Far East. His original works were a book on Byzantine architecture (*L'habitation Byzantine*) and writings on Oriental archaeology. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, p. 150.)

Samuel Henry Butcher.—Samuel Henry Butcher, Unionist member of Parliament for Cambridge University since 1906, died December 29, 1910. He was born in Dublin in 1850, son of the Bishop of Meath. He taught successively at Oxford and the University of Edinburgh, and in 1904 was a lecturer at Harvard. He was a trustee of the British Museum and president of the British Academy of Letters. Professor Butcher was widely known as a classical scholar. With Andrew Lang he published a prose translation of the *Odyssey* in 1879, and his own published works include a small volume on Demosthenes (1881), *Some Aspects of the Greek Genius* (1891), *Aristotle's Theory of Poetry and the Fine Arts, with a Critical Text, and Translation of the Poetics* (1895), and *Harvard Lectures on Greek Subjects* (1904). (*Nation*, January 5, 1911, p. 19.)

Léopold Delisle.—In *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, pp. 105-148 (portrait), SEYMOUR DE RICCI gives an obituary notice of Léopold Delisle and a list of his works. He was born in 1826, at Valognes, and died in 1910. He was one of the greatest scholars of the nineteenth century and in hundreds of works (the list includes 618 titles) published and discussed manuscripts and other relics of the past, chiefly, but not exclusively, in France.

Enrico Hillyer Giglioli.—Professor Enrico Hillyer Giglioli, of the Istituto di Studi Superiori at Florence, died at that place, December 16, 1909. He was born in London, June 15, 1845. He was primarily a zoölogist, but did important work in the field of ethnology. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XV, 1910, p. 413.)

Albert Hartshorne.—Albert Hartshorne, the antiquary, has died at Worthing in his seventy-second year. He wrote on monumental effigies and other kindred subjects, among his books being *The Recumbent Monu-*

mental Effigies in Northamptonshire, Old English Glasses, and The Sword Belts of the Middle Ages. (*Nation*, December 29, 1910, p. 643.)

Ludwig Jacobi.—In *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, p. 333, S. R. records the death, in September, 1910, of L. Jacobi, founder and director of the museum of the Saalburg, near Homburg, "to whom was due almost entirely the vast work of exploration which has revealed to us this magnificent Roman camp."

Eugène Ledrain.—Eugène Ledrain, curator of Oriental antiquities in the museum of the Louvre and professor in the school of the Louvre, died at Paris, February 16, 1910, at the age of 66. He was the author of several works on Egyptian and Oriental antiquities, and was with Oppert and Heuzey, editor of the *Revue d'Assyriologie et d'archéologie orientales*. He also wrote much for various periodicals. (*S. R.*, *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, p. 152.)

Adolf Michaelis.—In *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, pp. 148-150, is an obituary notice, by S. REINACH, of Adolf Michaelis, who died August 12, 1910. He was born at Kiel in 1835 and was successively professor at Kiel, Greifswald, Tübingen, and Strasburg. He was honorary Doctor of Cambridge and Edinburgh, corresponding member of the Académie des Inscriptions, honorary member of the Archaeological Institute of America, a member of the Centraldirektion of the German Archaeological Institute, and member of numerous academies, etc. The chief among his numerous works are *Der Parthenon* (1871), *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain* (1875-1882), *Geschichte des Archäologischen Instituts* (1879), the first volume of Springer's *Handbuch der Kunstgeschichte* (1898, 1901, 1904, 1907), and *Die Archäologischen Entdeckungen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts* (1906, 1908). See also P. GARDNER, *Athen*. August 27, 1910, p. 246; *Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 109-110.

Arthur Rhoné.—Arthur Rhoné, a modest scholar, whose book *L'Égypte à petites journées* has been a source of inspiration for generations of tourists and for more than one Egyptologist, died at Paris, June 7, 1910, at the age of 74. He had long been blind. (*S. R.*, *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, p. 152.)

Antonio dos Santos Rocha.—The distinguished Portuguese archaeologist, Antonio dos Santos Rocha, died at Figueira da Foz, March 28, 1910. He was a distinguished advocate and formerly president of the municipality of the city, but since 1886 had devoted himself to archaeology. (*A. MESQUITA DE FIGUEIREDO*, *R. Arch.* XV, 1910, p. 414.)

Grigori Stroganoff.—Toward the end of July, 1910, Count Grigori Stroganoff died at Rome. He was one of the circle of enlightened amateurs to which Count Tyskiewicz, Pauvert de la Chapell, Baron Liphart, Ludwig Mond, and Baron Barrocco belonged. Only Baron Borrocco is left. Count Stroganoff's palace in the Via Sistina is a veritable museum of all sorts of works of art. At one time it contained the Athena (after Myron) now at Frankfurt. (*S. R.*, *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, p. 151.)

Giacomo Tropea.—Giacomo Tropea, professor at the university of Parma, founder and editor of the *Rivista di storia antica*, died in 1910 at the age of 54. (*S. R.*, *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, p. 154.)

SIAN-FU (CHINA).—**The Nestorian Monument.**—The monument of Sian-fu, the inscription upon which records the presence of Nestorian Christians in 781 A.D., has been accurately copied in its original material (limestone), and the copy is now on exhibition as a loan in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. This has been accomplished by the

great exertions of FRITZ v. HOLM, M.R.A.S. The original monument has been removed by the mandarins of Sian-fu to the "Peilin" or "Stone Coppice" in the city, where it will be properly protected from injury. The monograph by FRITZ v. HOLM, in which his labors are described, contains also text and translation of the inscription, a description of the monument, and a brief account of the Nestorians. (*The Open Court*, January, 1909; reprinted, with additions, by The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, 1909. 42 pp.; 8vo; 11 figs.)

WESTERN CHINA. — **Archaeological Discoveries.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 250-266 (6 figs.), Commandant D'OLLONE reports upon the archaeological discoveries made by the French expedition to western China, 1906-1909. Two hundred and five squeezes of inscriptions were made besides copies of 17 others, many of historic value. They are written in Chinese, Sanscrit, Tibetan, Arabic, and Lolo; and two six-sided stelae are inscribed in Eastern Turkish, Mongolian, Manchu, and Kalmuk in addition to Chinese and Tibetan. One inscription in unknown characters is assigned by the Chinese to the emperor Yin Kao Tsong (1324-1266 B.C.). Many sculptures were also found. At **Yunnansen** was a remarkable carved pagoda, 6 m. high, with a Sanscrit inscription; at **Ya-tcheou** were carved funeral monuments of the Han period, the first of this date to be found in western China, in which the figures have Semitic features; at **Sseu tch'ouan** several groups of caves were found with Buddhistic sculptures in high and low relief; at **Siuen niu chan** were two colossal figures 20 m. high cut on the side of the mountain, besides numerous sculptured niches with figures which are Greek in pose; at **Tcheng tou** and on **Mount Omei** were statues of the Han period; and finally at **Ning hia** was a pagoda of the T'ang period 55 ft. high with twenty sides. In the desert north of Ning hia excavations brought to light coins of the Han period, jars containing skeletons, and tombs differing from those of the Chinese. The expedition brought back 46 vocabularies, some containing 700 words, and 31 manuscripts in Lolo. Writing of the Miao tse was also discovered which offers interesting problems.

YA-TCHEOU FOU. — **Funerary Pillars.** — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 362-377 (2 figs.), M. DIEULAFOY describes the funerary pillars erected in 209 A.D. about 7 km. from Ya-tcheou. They have roofs and lateral wings of stone and are adorned with bas-reliefs in which men and animals appear. Each group of pillars forms a sort of pylon before ground sacred to the memory of some great man. The upper parts of these pillars show the influence of Persian and Indian wooden architecture, while the influence of Persian art is seen in the reliefs. This holds true also of the lions in the round at Ya-tcheou.

EGYPT

EXCAVATIONS IN 1909. — In *Arch. Anz.* 1909, cols. 244-256, F. ZUCKER gives a brief summary of the results of the excavations of 1909, in Egypt and Nubia (see *A.J.A.* XIV, pp. 363 f.). The search for papyrus was not especially fruitful. The Berlin Papyrus Expedition found at **Dime** (Soknopaiou Nesos) chiefly poor houses with flat-ceiled basements, like those of the present day; and at **Mādinet Mādi** (Ibiōn Eikosipentariōn) the propylon and a chapel similar to the open building at Philae, belonging to an extensive temple area of late Ptolemaic times. The Sieglin Expedition, in finish-

ing work on the funeral temple of the pyramid of Chephren, has gathered the material for a study of the mechanical processes by which the huge blocks used in Egyptian buildings were handled. The Nubian expedition of the Berlin Academy has made complete copies of the reliefs and inscriptions at Philae and partial studies of those on the Nubian temples. Work done at **Coptos** under the French government has recovered six large stelae of the Old Kingdom, four belonging to Pepi I and II, and the others to kings hitherto known only from the lists. In the examination of Nubian cemeteries, one of the Middle Kingdom was found in which a peculiar kind of superstructure occurs over the graves. The temple of Abu Simbel is no longer affected by the reservoir works, and the great drift of sand in front of it has been removed, disclosing a surrounding wall and a small shrine in one corner. At **Gizeh**, Reisner, in his explorations around the pyramid of Menkara, has found an extremely fine group of the king and queen, similar to the group found the year before, in an almost perfect state of preservation. Of objects offered for sale, four very fine Attic vases from the Cyrenaica were bought for Hildesheim; and some good terra-cottas, a life-size headless statue of a priestess of Isis, of very fine Roman work, and a small bronze, of Isis seated and suckling Horus, also Roman, were acquired by the Berlin collections.

ALEXANDRIA. — A Late Tomb. — In the neighborhood of Komel-Chougafara, Alexandria, a tomb of the Graeco-Roman period has been brought to light. It is divided into three floors, and runs deep into the rock. The approach is by a winding staircase, which leads to a gallery, used probably in ceremonies in connection with the cult of the dead. From this, one passes to a triclinium, with tables and seats sculptured out of the rock. Three steps lead to the funeral chamber, elaborately carved with figures of the ancient gods of Egypt. The roof of this chamber is supported by a number of square columns, with lotus capitals. In a niche is placed a sarcophagus, ornamented with the head of an ox, and two Medusa heads, with floral festoons. Though the decorations throughout are copied from the Pharaonic period, it is evident from their style that they are not earlier than the third or fourth century A.D. (*Nation*, December 1, 1910, p. 534.)

ANIBEH. — Excavations in 1910. — In *The Museum Journal*, University of Pennsylvania, I, 1910, p. 4, D. R. MACIVER reports briefly on the work of C. L. Wooley at Anibeh in the spring of 1910. The castle, which is of brick and rises to a height of four stories, was excavated and a plan made. It dates from post-Christian times and resembles a mediaeval fortress. A number of tombs were opened and many small antiquities, chiefly of faience, found.

BEHEN. — The Temple of Amenhotep II. — In *The Museum Journal*, University of Pennsylvania, I, 1910, pp. 22-28 (7 figs.), D. RANDALL MACIVER describes briefly the excavation of the temple of Amenhotep II at Behen in the spring of 1910. This has now been cleared down to its foundations. It continued in use during the nineteenth and twentieth dynasties; but it was preceded by an earlier temple, as is proved by a doorway inscribed with the name of Aahmes, the first king of the eighteenth dynasty, and by walls at a different angle lying underneath the eighteenth dynasty temple. Three statuettes of scribes, several stelae, and some painted stone jars, all of the eighteenth dynasty, were discovered. The priests' dwellings were in-

teresting for the light they throw on the domestic life of the time. The hearths, granaries, grinding-stones, ovens, pots, etc., were found as the owners had left them.

KHARGA. — **The Excavation of the Temple of Hibis.** — In *B. Metr. Mus.* V, 1910, pp. 222-228 (7 figs.), H. E. WINLOCK describes the excavations of the Metropolitan Museum of New York during the spring of 1910 at the temple of Hibis in the Oasis of Kharga. The interior of the building was filled with fallen roof-beams and columns which had to be removed before excavation could proceed. Two periods of construction were evident earlier than the reign of Nectanebo; and additions and changes were made in Ptolemaic times, when the temple enjoyed great prosperity. New features in plan were discovered, and new reliefs found, one representing Darius in a boat picking papyrus flowers to offer the god Min, and another the god Sutekh slaying the Serpent of Evil. An isolated papyrus-flower capital with coloring almost intact was taken to New York. A broken offering bowl dedicated in the reign of Apries (588-569 B.C.) points to a temple on this site in the Saïte period. The Egyptian government undertook the rebuilding of the temple as the excavations progressed.

MEROE. — **The Excavations of 1910.** — In *Ann. Arch. Anthr.* III, 1910, pp. 57-70 (4 pls.; 2 figs.), J. GARSTANG gives a preliminary account of the excavations at Meroe in the spring of 1910. The site lies about twenty miles north of Shendi, which lies about half-way between Khartoum and Atbara. A wall over 100 m. long, 3 m. thick, and 3 to 4 m. high was alone visible above ground when the excavations began. The most important building uncovered was the temple of Amon. This had in front a kiosk 14 m. long and 11.5 m. wide with open sides and ends formed by columns standing on low walls. Two inner columns helped support the roof. Forty metres from this were the remains of a pylon; then in succession came a great peristyle hall, 64 m. long and 20 m. broad, in the middle of which was a small stone building and portraits of King Neteg-Amon and Queen Amentari; then another court; then a pylon followed by two halls, one after the other. The last led to the three shrines of the temple. The distance from the entrance to the back wall was 120 m. Connected with the shrines was a large chamber, 12 m. by 5 m., which may have been a throne room. Behind the shrines were found three small chambers containing human remains. A wall surrounded the temenos. About three-quarters of a mile east of the city the temple of the Sun was excavated. Its situation corresponds with that given by Herodotus (III, 21). It was remarkable for its beauty and for its fine state of preservation. It stood within an enclosing wall of baked bricks with stone facing at the doorways. Before the enclosure were two small kiosks; inside, a sloping ramp led to a platform on which was a cloister surrounding the sanctuary. Sculptures and inscriptions in Meroitic characters adorn the outer wall of the platform. Nine steps lead up from it to the sanctuary, the floor and walls of which were covered with glazed tiles in two colors. A large solar disk was found in the ruins of the western wall. On the nearer wall of the corridor surrounding the sanctuary were other sculptures. A granite stele found within the temenos bears the name of Aspelut (ca. 625-600 B.C.). There was also inside the enclosure a building which may have been a priests' house. Two other temples were uncovered. One, called by

the excavators the Lion Temple from figures of seated lions found in it, yielded a fine Meroitic inscription surmounted by a winged disk. The other was called by the natives *Kenisa*, or church. It consisted of two columned halls leading to a shrine in which the altar still remained. Underneath it was a similar building dating from the best Meroitic period. The extensive buildings south of it were used in Christian times. About eighty tombs were opened in the necropolis. At **Naga**, twenty-five miles back in the desert, four small temples were examined as well as the finely preserved peripteral temple at **Messawrat**. *Ibid.* pp. 53-57, A. H. SAYCE discusses the site and announces that he has found the value of most of the letters of the Meroitic script. The word for king is *a-u-r-a* or *a-ua-r-a*, which is the same as *uru* in the Mahass dialect of Nubian. The suffix of the plural is *-gu*.

NUBIA.—**Expedition sent out by the Prussian Academy.**—In *Sitzb. Berl. Akad.* 1910 (Nos. xxx, xxxi), pp. 579-590, is a report by H. SCHÄFER and H. JUNKER, on an expedition to Nubia sent out by the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences. The directors of the expedition were Messrs. Schäfer and Junker, and its chief objects were the collection of photographs, squeezes, and drawings of the inscriptions of lower Nubia (especially those which are threatened with ruin by the raising of the dam at the first cataract) and the making of accurate copies of records of the Old Nubian language. In the summer, autumn, and early winter of 1908 and of 1909, photographs were made of the hieroglyphics, reliefs, etc., at Philae, Bigge, Debôd, Kalâbsche, Dendur, Dakke, Meharraga, and Es-Sebûc, and also of some parts (mostly Middle Nubian inscriptions) of the monuments at Âmada, Gebel Adde, Ibrine, and Gemmâi, besides some miscellaneous photographs. Many squeezes and some drawings were also made. Less attention was paid to Greek, Demotic, Meroitic, and Middle Nubian inscriptions, though these were by no means neglected. Modern Nubian was also studied. The results of the expedition are to be preserved and made accessible to scholars at Berlin. Prints from all the photographic negatives are at the University of Chicago.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

RECENT EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE.—Under the title 'Unknown Palestine' S. MINOCCHI gives in *Nuova Antologia*, Feb. 1, 1910, a sketch of the archaeological history of Palestine on the basis of the recent excavations. This is translated by M. GUERNEY in *Pal. Ex. Fund.* XLII, 1910, pp. 186-196.

PALMYRENE INSCRIPTIONS.—In *Mél. Fac. Or.* IV, 1910, pp. 145-180 (7 pls.), S. RONZVALE publishes thirty-three Palestinian funerary monuments with inscriptions gathered in various parts of Palestine.

GREEK AND LATIN INSCRIPTIONS.—In *Mél. Fac. Or.* IV, 1910, pp. 209-232 (2 figs.), L. JALABERT and R. MOUTERDE publish seven Greek and three Latin inscriptions from Syria. The most important are: 1. *Imp(eratoris) Had(riani) Aug(usti) definitis silvarum*, found between Zahlé and Chouair. This helps to explain the DFS found in other inscriptions of Hadrian from Syria. It is, therefore, connected with the other abbreviation AGIVCP (*arborum genera IV cetera privata*). 2. A

Roman milestone from **Kérak-Noûh** reading, *Imp. Caesar L. Septimius Severus Pertinax Aug. pontif. max. trib. pot. imp. III (or IIII) cos. II p. p. vias et milia(ria) [per Q. Ve]nilium [R]u[fum] l[eg]. [a]ug. p[r]. p[r. (restituit ?)]*. It dates from 194 A.D. 3. A temple inscription from **Hosh Niha** reading, *Μῖς ὁ υἱὸς Γιεα (or Πιεα) καὶ ἀδελφοὶ αὐτοῦ Σώφρων οἰκονόμῳ κέ 'Α (or Δ) . . . 'Οταρίων ἡργάσ[ατο]*.

BETH-SHEMESH.—**Proposed Excavations of the Palestine Exploration Fund.**—In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XLII, 1910, pp. 181–184, C. WATSON outlines the plan of investigation that is to be carried on by the Palestine Exploration Fund at the mound of 'Ain es-Shems, which is believed to be identical with the Biblical Beth-Shemesh. *Ibid.* pp. 220–231, S. A. COOK gives notes on the site of Beth-Shemesh and its environs.

GAZA.—**Discovery of an Old Sarcophagus.**—In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XLII, 1910, pp. 294–296 (fig.), a report is given of the finding at Gaza by Arab workmen of a white marble anthropoid sarcophagus, similar to the Phoenician sarcophagi discovered at Sidon by Hamdy and Reinach. The contents of the tombs were rifled, but the sarcophagus has been sent to Constantinople.

JERICHO.—**The German Excavations.**—In *Rec. Past*, IX, 1910, pp. 202–207 (5 figs.), A. FORDER gives a general account of the German excavations at Jericho (see *A.J.A.* XIV, p. 367). In addition to the walls, great quantities of pottery were uncovered, besides numerous loom-weights of stone or terra-cotta in the shape of balls. Several skeletons under the foundations of buildings point to human sacrifices. The only inscriptions found were on the handles of jars.

YUUDCHI.—**A Recently Discovered Necropolis.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 214–216 (3 figs.), H. VIOLETTE reports the discovery of a necropolis at Youdchi, near the railroad half an hour south of Aleppo. The tombs are rectangular chambers hewn out of the rock with niches on three sides for the graves. All the tombs had been plundered by the natives. Greek inscriptions date the tombs in late Roman times.

ASIA MINOR

EPHESUS.—**Recent Discoveries.**—Many statues and bas-reliefs of the period of Antoninus have been found built into a wall of late date, at Ephesus, and these have been partly transported to Vienna. Among the former is an interesting statue of Celsus Polemianus, who was consul in 92 A.D., and proconsul in 106–107 A.D. It is above life-size, and represents the proconsul wearing armor with representations of a gorgon and griffins, and grasping the hilt of his sword with his left hand. The bas-reliefs seem chiefly to record the victories of Marcus Aurelius over the Parthians. Of great interest is one representing Semele as Artemis, driving a chariot drawn by deer, preceded by Hesperus and approaching Night. The deer are traversing the sea, which is represented as a goddess with waving locks, grasping a helm and leaning upon a sea-monster. On a relief which is somewhat larger than the others is depicted the Emperor in a chariot, drawn by three horses, with Victory standing before him and grasping the bridles of the horses. The chariot is preceded—as in the relief on the Arch of Titus—by a figure symbolizing strength or virtue, behind whom

risers the Sun, crowned with rays; beneath the horses appears the Goddess of Fortune, grasping ears of corn, flowers, and fruit. (*Nation*, November 3, 1910, p. 429.)

ERYTHRAE. — Recent Discoveries. — In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I. XIII*, 1910, Beiblatt, cols. 1-74 (20 figs.), J. KEIL describes his discoveries in the vicinity of Erythrae in 1909. Twenty-six different sites on the Mimas peninsula, north of Erythrae, were examined and a record made of the antiquities still visible. The writer copied fifty-eight inscriptions in Greek and one in Latin, which are here published.

KARA EYUK. — A Seal Cylinder. — In *S. Bibl. Arch. XXXII*, 1910, pp. 177-180 (pl.), A. H. SAYCE describes a cylinder of black serpentine of the so-called Syro-Hittite type discovered at Kara Eyuk, in Cappadocia. It represents two seated figures sucking wine, or some other fluid, through long tubes out of a common vase. This was a Hittite ritual practice designed to insure that the deity and his worshipper should drink the same wine at the same time from the common chalice. *Ibid.* pp. 253-254, he describes a similar monument found at Mar'ash, which represents a goddess seated at a table opposite her priest, who wears the same dress as the deity, and is drinking out of a cup, while three wafers of bread and a chalice of wine stand upon the table.

LYCAONIA. — Greek Inscriptions. — In *Klio*, X, 1910, pp. 232-242 (pl.), W. M. CALDER describes a journey made by him in Lycaonia in 1908. Over three hundred Greek inscriptions, most of them unknown, were copied. Sixteen of these are here published.

MAGNESIA. — Recently Discovered Inscriptions. — In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I. XIII*, 1910, Beiblatt, cols. 75-80 (2 figs.), J. KEIL publishes three Greek and one Latin inscription found by him in the vicinity of Magnesia on the Maeander. One of them mentions the town of Amyzon.

PERGAMON. — The Sanctuary of Demeter. — At the February (1910) meeting of the Berlin Archaeological Society, W. DÖRPFELD spoke on recent excavations in Pergamon. The terrace supporting the sanctuary of Demeter has been laid bare. The building consists of a temple of Demeter in Ionic style built by Philetaerus and Eumenes, the founders of the Attalid dynasty, in honor of their mother Boa. The temple is surrounded by colonnades and a propylaeum, built by Queen Apollonis, wife of Attalus I (241-197 B.C.) and mother of Eumenes II and Attalus II. It was she, perhaps, who introduced the cult of Kore and the mysteries. In Roman times a vestibule in Corinthian style was added by a member of the Pergamene family of the Claudii Siliani. — At the same meeting H. HEPDING, after briefly reviewing the history of the sanctuary, spoke on the separate finds. Inscriptions show that at a later age the worship of many other gods was incorporated with the cult of Demeter; the inscriptions mention: Mise (a deity akin to Kore), Asclepius, Hermes Diactoros, Helios, Zeus Ctesius, and τῷ Πανθείῳ. One marble altar base reads: Θεοῖς ἀγ[νώστοις] Κατίτω[ν] δαδοῦχο[ς]; if rightly restored, it would furnish the first epigraphic evidence for the cult of the "unknown gods." Another group is formed by the altars to personifications, as Ἀρετῇ καὶ Σώφροσύνῃ, Πίστει καὶ Ομονοίᾳ, Νυκτὶ καὶ Τελετῇ καὶ τῷ Αὐτομάτῳ (this is the first epigraphic evidence of the deification of "chance"). The sculptures included only scanty remains of the statue of Demeter; new fragments of the beautiful frieze with ears and

moon-reliefs from the colonnades, one with the three-headed Cerberus, another with Demeter, the torch in her lap, a vessel in her right hand; a statuette of Asclepius, three Hellenistic Nike torsos, the head of a girl, heads of an Eros and a Hermes, and four large portrait heads of Roman times: Augustus, the elder Agrippina, a youthful Claudian (perhaps Tiberius), and a lady of the time of Trajan. Among the terra-cottas are several figurines of women, the hands raised in prayer. (*Berl. Phil.* XXX, 1910, col. 1586 f.)

GREECE

DISCOVERIES IN 1909-10.—A summary of the archaeological work of 1909 in continental Greece and in Delos (plan) is given by G. KARO, *Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 154-172; another, for 1909-10, including Asia Minor and Crete, by R. M. DAWKINS, *J.H.S.* XXX, 1910, pp. 357-364.

ARGOLIS.—Mycenaeae Remains.—In *Klio*, X, 1910, pp. 390-391, W. MILLER reports the results of a journey in Argolis in 1909 made for the purpose of searching for Mycenaeae remains. Many sites of Mycenaeae towns were discovered, some of which go back to the period known as Middle Minoan I in Crete. Most of them did not survive the overthrow of Mycenae.

ATHENS.—New Pieces of the Nike Balustrade.—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XIII, 1910, Beiblatt, cols. 85-88 (3 figs.), R. HEBERDEY publishes a new fragment of the Nike balustrade found by him in the south wall of the bastion. It is 0.80 m. wide and represents a Victory leading an ox. Several other pieces of the balustrade hitherto unknown have been discovered by him in the two museums on the Acropolis, and put together. It is now possible to get a clear idea of these sculptures. On all three sides of the bastion Athena was represented seated watching Victories who were either standing still or moving forward, engaged in erecting trophies or in bringing up victims for sacrifice. Although the subject was the same, the arrangement of the figures was different on each of the three sides, thus resembling the two sides of the Parthenon frieze.

Excavations in the Ceramicus.—In *Εφ. Ἀρχ.* 1910, pp. 95-143 (pl.; 24 figs.), A. BRUECKNER publishes that part of the fruitful results of his still unfinished excavations in the cemetery of the Outer Ceramicus at Athens which has to do with the family lot of the Heracleotes Agathon and Sosicrates. The façade of this lot presented the appearance of a single, imposing structure, the several monuments rising from the top of a stucco-covered wall at least two metres high, so that the passer-by saw them outlined against the sky—the tall, graceful stele in the centre, flanked by two *aedicula* and a marble lecythus on each side (Fig. 1). Examination of the foundations of the front walls shows that this lot was occupied after that of the Thoricians (Dexileos and others) to the east, and before that of Dionysius to the west, somewhere about 350 B.C. The bases and foundations of the several monuments show the order in which they were erected, the central stele and the lecythi first, followed at intervals by the four *aedicula*. In the enclosure behind the monuments were found five simple graves of a later period, above the sarcophagi of the Heracleotes. There are four of these, besides two children's coffins of terra-cotta and two pits, in which bodies (perhaps of servants) were burned, arranged without reference to the

monuments of the façade. The burial-offerings found with the skeletons were few and simple; those found with a woman's skeleton (doubtless Corallion) included a mirror and a few beads. "Here for the first time in a family burial-place of the Athenians of the fourth century can the relation of the position of the graves to the monuments be clearly established."

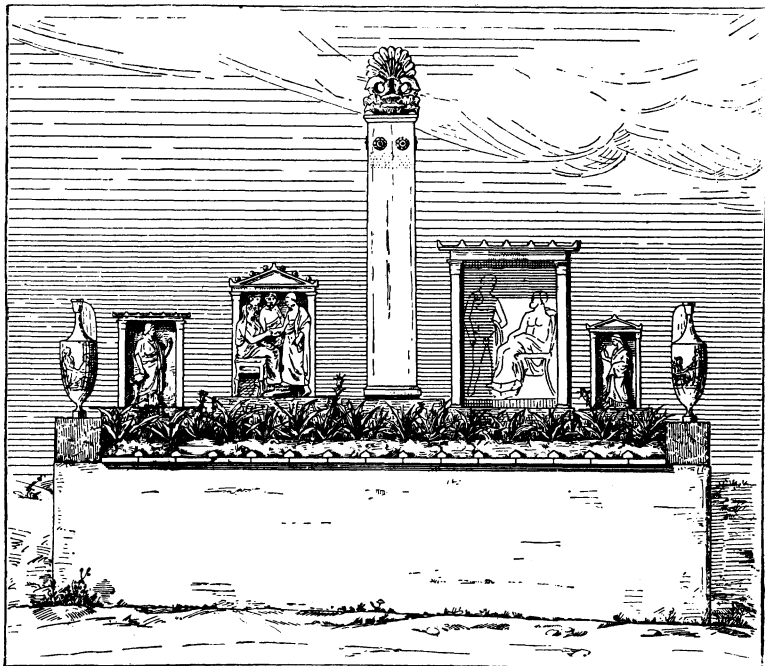


FIGURE 1.—FAMILY MONUMENTS IN THE CERAMICUS.

Ibid. pp. 143-147, M. GEROULANOS shows that in sarcophagus No. 1 was the skeleton of a man well along in years; in No. 2, that of a young man; in No. 3, a rather young woman; in No. 4, probably a man of middle age.

The Attic Quota-list of the Year 427-426 B.C.—In *B.S.A.* XV (session of 1908-1909), pp. 229-242, A. M. WOODWARD adds a new fragment to the inscription *I.G.* I, 266, the caption of which in ll. 9, 10, was recently completed by Wilhelm to read ταῖσδε ἡ[ε] βολή καὶ οἱ πεντακόσιο[ι] | καὶ χί[λιοι ἑτα]χσαν. The new fragment adds part of fifteen lines, for the most part numerals, and the caption ταῖσδε[ε ἑτ]αχσαν οἱ τάκται ἐπὶ Κρ[ιτι?]ο γραμματέοντος is also completed. The list is still incomplete, but the new fragment greatly increases the value of the inscription.

The Mines of Laurium.—In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXV, 1910, pp. 274-322 (fig.), G. P. ORKONOMOS publishes, with a detailed commentary, a long inscription relating to the leasing of mines in Laurium. The document belongs with *I.G.* II, 780-783 and Suppl. 780 b, but is much longer. The stone contains on one side three columns of 32, 51, and 54 lines, and on the

reverse, which is very badly damaged, 48 lines; each line contains 39 letters. The inscription can be dated shortly after the archonship of Theophilus (348-7 B.C.), and Μαΐδας Ἀναγυράσιος can scarcely be other than the enemy of Demosthenes.

Acquisition of Coins.—In *J. Int. Arch. Num.* XII, 1910, pp. 1-80, I. N. SVORONOS publishes a list of the coins acquired by the National Museum at Athens during the year ending August 31, 1908.

CRETE. — CANDIA. — Theft of a Ring.—In *Ath. Mitt.* XXXV, 1910, pp. 343-344 (fig.), G. KARO reports the theft from the museum at Candia of a valuable gold ring, found by Seager at Mochlos in 1909. The importance of the ring for the Minoan religion has been indicated by A. Evans (Congress for the History of Religion, Oxford, 1909), and A. J. Reinach (*R. Arch.* XV. 1910, p. 32). Any information about the ring, which has probably passed into the hands of a dealer in antiquities, should be sent to Director Hatzidakis at the museum, Candia.

CNOSSUS. — Recent Discoveries.—Recent excavations at Cnossus make it probable that the deep vault already known beneath the south porch of the palace was a reservoir. A spiral staircase was found terminating at what was probably the level of the water. A similar reservoir was found at the southeast angle of the palace. Both of them probably belonged to an older structure on the same site. At the "Little Palace" a fine façade of Minoan masonry was discovered, evidently belonging to an annex to the building, with which it was connected by a bridge. A fine marble slab with a youth on horseback in relief, and a metope representing Heracles and the Calydonian boar were found here. On the headland of Isopata six chamber tombs were discovered containing stone and bronze weapons, vases in the best "Palace style," a gold signet ring engraved with two goddesses in front of their shrines clasping hands, and some vases of a new class, evidently sepulchral. In the largest tomb, which has a chamber 20 feet square, were two double axes and two libation vases. The arrangement was peculiar. To the right of the entrance was a raised stone platform into which the pit which formed the burial cist was cut; along the outer face of this platform and around the remaining sides of the chamber ran ledges, and a pier jutted out from the back wall, decorated in front with a column in low relief. It is suggested that this chamber was used for some memorial function. (*Nation*, November 10, 1910, p. 455; *Cl.R.* XXIV, 1910, pp. 262-263.) On the summit of the hill of Jukta, where the grave of Zeus was supposed to be, there are indications that he was worshipped as a healing god. (G. KARO, *Arch. Anz.* 1910, col. 148.)

GOURNIA. — The Excavation of the Cemetery.—In the spring of 1910, R. B. SEAGER discovered and partially excavated the cemetery of Gournia, Crete. It dates from the periods known as Middle Minoan III and Late Minoan I. About one hundred and fifty graves were opened, in which the bodies were placed in large jars. The bones were well preserved. (G. B. G., *The Museum Journal*, University of Pennsylvania, I, 1910, p. 7.) At **Vrocastro**, two hours west of Gournia, Miss E. H. Hall carried on excavations which showed a continued occupation of the site from the beginning of the Middle Minoan period to the eighth century B.C. Some extraordinary idols belong to post-Minoan times. (G. KARO, *Arch. Anz.* 1910, col. 154.) See p. 73.

LATO.—**Remains of the Greek Town.**—The ruins of the Greek town of Lato, at Goulas, on the Gulf of Mirabello, have been excavated under the direction of the French School. Roman and Byzantine as well as Minoan remains are wholly lacking. Picturesquely situated on the western edge of a crater-shaped mountain, the town occupies two heights, with its agora in the saddle between them. On one is a large oil factory, perhaps belonging to the municipality, and on the other a temple with naos and pronaos but no columns, like the Pythium at Gortyna. Its walls are standing to the height of 3 m., and the large altar in front of the pronaos remains. A group of houses was found on a terrace at the eastern edge of the crater. (*Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 404-405.)

PALAIKASTRO.—**A Hymn of the Curetes.**—In *B.S.A.* XV (session 1908-09) are three articles devoted to an inscription discovered in the third season of the excavations at Palaikastro, Crete, among the débris of a Hellenic temple. The inscription is a hymn addressed to Zeus of Dicte by the Curetes. Miss J. E. HARRISON (pp. 308-338; 8 figs.) contributes 'The Kouretes and Zeus Kourios. A Study in Pre-historic Sociology.' She discusses 'The Kouretes as Δαίμονες and Πρόπολοι,' 'The Kouretes as Magicians, as Μάντις and Metallurgists,' 'The Kouretes as armed Ὀρχηστῆρες,' 'The Kouretes as Φύλακες and Παιδοτρόφοι,' 'Zagreus and the Thunder-Rites,' 'The Kouros as Year-God,' and in connection with this (*a*) the Sali, Mamurius Veturius and Anna Perenna, and (*b*) the Young Sun-god and Zagreus, and finally 'The Kouretes as Ὀργιοφάνται.' R. C. BOSANQUET (pp. 339-356; pl.) publishes the text of the hymn, which was inscribed on two sides of the same stone, apparently because the first copy was so poor that a second had to be made. Bosanquet adds discussions of 'The Cult of Diktaean Zeus,' and 'The Cult of the Kouretes,' and a 'Note on Lines 20-26. The Horai and the Age of Innocence.' On pp. 356-365, GILBERT MURRAY gives a restored text of the hymn, with translation and commentary. Although the inscription itself is probably not earlier than 200 A.D., the hymn, in a cultured, poetical *κονή* with a few Dorisms, should be dated probably not far from 300 B.C. The restored text, in Professor Murray's metrical arrangement, reads:

Ἴώ,
Μέγιστε Κούρε, χαῖρέ μοι,
Κρόνιε, πανκρατὲς γάνους,
βέβακες
δαιμόνων ἀγώμενος·
Δίκταν ἐς ἐναντιὸν ἔρ-
πε καὶ γέγαθι μολπῇ,

Τάν τοι κρέκομεν πακτίσι
μείξαντες ἀμ' αἰλοῖσιν,
καὶ στάντες αἰδομεν τεδὸν
ἀμφὶ βωμὸν εὐερκῇ.

∠	—	υ	υ	∠	—	υ	υ
∠	—	υ	υ	∠	—	υ	υ
∠	—	υ	υ	∠	—	υ	υ
∠	υ	—	υ	∠	—	—	—

Ἴώ, κ.τ.λ.

Ἐνθα γάρ σέ, παῖδ' ἀμβροτον,
ἄσπιδ[ηφόροι τροφῆς]
παρ' Ῥέας λαβόντες πόδα
κ[ρούοντες ἀπέκρυσαν].

∠	υ	—	υ	∠	—	υ	υ
∠	υ	—	υ	∠	υ	—	υ
—	υ	—	υ	∠	—	υ	υ
∠	—	υ	υ	∠	—	—	—

Ἰώ, κ.τ.λ.

. . . .

. . . . τὰς καλὰς Ἀο(ῦ)ς.

υ

∠ — —

Ἰώ, κ.τ.λ.

[Ὡραὶ δὲ βρ]ύον κατήτος
 καὶ βροτο(ῦ)ς Δίκα κατήχε
 [πάντα τ' ἄγρι' ἀμφεπ]ε ζῶ
 ἃ φιλολβος Εἰρήνα.

— — υ υ

∠ υ — υ

∠ υ — υ

∠ υ — υ

∠ υ — υ

∠ υ — υ

∠ υ — υ

∠ υ — υ

∠ υ — υ

∠ — —

Ἰώ, κ.τ.λ.

Ἀ]μιν θόρε, κές στα]μνία
 καὶ θόρ' εὐποκ' ἐ[ς ποίμνια
 κές λήϊ]α καρπῶν θόρε,
 κές τελεσ[φόρους σίμβλους].

∠ υ — —

∠ υ — υ

∠ υ — υ

∠ υ — υ

∠ υ — υ

∠ — — υ υ

∠ — — υ υ

∠ — — υ υ

∠ — — υ υ

∠ — —

Ἰώ, κ.τ.λ.

[Θόρε κές] πόλῃας ἀμῶν
 κές ποντοφόρο(υ)ς νᾶας
 θόρε κές ν[έους πσλ]είτας
 θόρε κές Θέμιν κ[αλάν].

υ υ — υ

∠ — υ υ

∠ — υ υ

∠ υ — —

υ υ — —

— υ — υ

∠ — υ

∠ υ — υ

∠ υ — υ

∠ — —

PHAESTUS.—The Excavations of 1909.—In *Boll. Arte*, IV, 1910, pp. 165–183 (12 figs.), L. PERNIER and A. MINTO report upon the excavations at Phaestus in 1909. Work was carried on at two points, in the paved court west of the palace, where a rectangular cistern and a round pit were found; and on the northeast slope of the acropolis, where three buildings were explored. These were the house in which the disk with the hieroglyphic inscriptions was found, a portico, and a third building, all of which formed an annex to the palace. The house of the disk was not inhabited after Middle Minoan III, but the other two were in use in Late Minoan I. Early Minoan remains were found under all of these buildings. A stairway of eighteen steps leads down from the east court of the palace to the portico. East of the portico rich deposits of Middle Minoan vases were found which are described by Minto. The Greek walls of fortification were followed for a considerable distance and excavated.

PSEIRA.—The Excavations of 1907.—In *Anthropological Publications* of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, III, 1910, pp. 1–38 (9 pls.; 19 figs.), R. B. SEAGER reports upon his excavations on the island of Psira in the Gulf of Mirabello, Crete, in 1907. The town was settled in the Early Minoan II period, was destroyed in Middle Minoan I, and not resettled until Middle Minoan III. In late Minoan I it was again destroyed and the island abandoned. Its greatest prosperity was during Middle Minoan III and Late Minoan I, when it was more important than Gournia. The best preserved houses date from the latter period. They were built of roughly squared blocks of stone in tiers on the side of the hill with stone slabs for floors and interior stone stairways, but were rarely more than two stories high in any place. Three rooms in one building were filled with round pebbles to a depth of 50 cm., probably sling stones. In another house part of a plaster figure of a woman painted blue, white, and yellow, was discovered. The

vases were as a rule badly broken, but some fine specimens were found including a few of the Palace style. These must date from the end of the Late Minoan I period and must have come from Cnossus. They prove that Late Minoan I and II overlap, and that while Palace style vases were being made at Cnossus, Late Minoan I vases were still being made at Pseira. About one hundred and fifty stone vases and lamps were found, mostly well preserved. The cemetery of the town was on the southeast side of the island. Thirty-three graves were opened.

TYLISUS. — Recent Discoveries. — The Middle and Late Minoan remains excavated at Tylisus, Crete, indicate the great wealth of the lord of this place. A bronze statuette of a youth standing in an attitude of adoration is far the best piece of Minoan bronze yet known. Metal working appears here as one of the manorial industries. Some of the bronze vessels and other objects are of astonishing size. The pottery vases have the usual marine and floral designs. (G. KARO, *Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 150–151.)

DELOS. — The Excavations of 1909. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 289–314 (plan; 7 figs.), M. HOLLEAUX reports upon the excavations at Delos during the summer of 1909. Several sites already partly known were examined. The small temple on the highest terrace below the Cynthian hill dates from the second century B.C. and was probably dedicated to several Egyptian divinities, not to Sarapis alone. Near the retaining wall to the south archaic female statuettes of terra-cotta, Corinthian vases, and a small sphinx seem to indicate that in early times a sanctuary of some female deity was located here. Below the temple, to the west, was a colonnade, and west of that a paved road terminating in front of a small building. The small temple found in 1881 north of the temple of the Egyptian divinities is still unidentified. The large court farther north belonged to the sanctuary of the Syrian gods. From its north side a great stairway led down to the temple of the Cabiri, which was found to have certain peculiarities. It had a colonnade on one side only, consisting of Doric columns crowned with an Ionic entablature, and the inscription published in *B.C.H.* VII, p. 364, was cut on the architrave. The medallions found in 1882 were used to decorate the interior. An inscription found in the little theatre north of the great stairway proves that it was dedicated towards the end of the second century B.C. by the priest of Hagne Aphrodite. The only separate find of importance was part of a large seated cult statue, nude to the waist, broken in several pieces. This may be a Syrian Baal. South of the agora the buildings seem to have been chiefly shops; but below were remains of earlier structures containing quantities of geometric and Melian vase fragments. Two small bronze figures of men have their hands bound behind their backs. In the rock were wells and other cuttings probably of neolithic date. A hoard of Roman bronze coins proves that this site was occupied in late times. Work was begun on the "Oikos of the Naxians," as it is provisionally called, which is on the site of one of the oldest constructions in Delos. In *J. Int. Arch. Num.* XII, 1910, pp. 153–193, I. N. SVORONOS publishes the hoard of coins. There are 3797 of them extending from Claudius the Goth, 268–270, to Constantine II, 335–340. 776 date from the reign of Licinius, and 2478 from that of Constantine the Great.

The Excavations of 1910.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 521-524, P. ROUSSEL describes the excavations at Delos in June and July, 1910. The southern and western limits of the sanctuary of the Egyptian divinities were reached and a number of dedications found, among which appeared the names of three new priests of Sarapis and a new divinity, ὙΔΡΕΙΟΣ. West of the exedra of Midas another Egyptian sanctuary was found. There are various structures within a rectangular space including a small temple oriented from north to south with an open vestibule and a cistern. A stairway led down to a quay on the Inopus. The sanctuary of the Syrian deities was also completely cleared.

GYTHIUM.—**A Spartan Epitaph.**—In *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.* 1910, pp. 53-56 (fig.), P. E. RIZAKOS publishes a panelled marble stele found at Gythium, which bears an elegiac epitaph to a Spartan woman of the second or third century of our era. The form *Δαμονί*, as vocative of *Δαμό*, is peculiar.

LACONIA.—**Topography.**—In *B.S.A.* XV (session 1908-09), pp. 158-176 (12 figs.), A. J. B. WACE and F. W. HASLUCK describe, with some discussion, the historical geography and antiquities of east-central Laconia (the Eurotas valley and the eastern coast). The sites discussed are Helos, Palaia, and Pleiai, Geronthrai (modern Geraki), Selinos (probably at the modern Nerotrivi), Glyppia (perhaps modern Kosma), Marios (modern Mari), Zarax, where remarkable ruins of fortifications exist, Kyphanta (Kyparissi), and Prasiai or Brasiai (probably Plaka, the port of Leonidi).

MOUNT OSSA.—**A Cave of the Nymphs.**—In *B.S.A.* XV (session 1908-09), A. J. B. WACE and M. S. THOMPSON describe a cave on the northwest side of Mount Ossa, to which they were directed by Mr. Kostis Phrangopoulos of Pournari. Here were found many fragmentary stelae, most of which bore inscriptions of a line or two at top or bottom. The rest of the surface was probably once painted. Eight more or less fragmentary inscriptions, all dedications to the Nymphs, are published. They have now been brought to the museum at Larissa. Other finds include broken pottery and terra-cotta figurines of the fourth and third centuries B.C., a bronze ring with a representation of Eros with a bow, and a copper Thessalian coin of the Antonine Age.

MOUNT PATERAS.—**Ereneia.**—In *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.* 1910 pp. 151-157 (2 figs.), J. S. LARRES describes the ruins of a strong wall and other ancient remains on the north slope of Mount Pateras in the northern, mountainous region of the Megarid, on the direct line between Megara and Thebes. He argues that this must be the site of the ancient Ereneia, mentioned by Pausanias, I, 44, 4 and 5. Leake placed it at Kountoura (Palaiochori), which seems too far east and has no ancient remains. Two square Megarian towers, 2.5 km. to the east of the walls in question, seem to indicate that the ancient boundary between the Megarid and Attica was somewhat farther to the east than it is placed in the *Karten von Attika*.

PALAIOMYLOS.—**Early Pottery.**—In *B.S.A.* XV (session 1908-09), p. 371, is a brief report of excavations by Messrs. Wace, Thompson, and T. E. PEET at Palaiomylos, near Lianokladi, in the Spercheus valley. They found well-marked strata, in the lowest of which were sherds of the "red and white" ware akin to, though of finer style than, that which has been found in Thessaly and Phocis. In the stratum above this, the pottery is of the "black lustre" style similar to that found at Orchomenus by

Professor Furtwängler. The pottery of the third and topmost stratum was of a type hitherto unknown, a reddish brown hand-made ware with black geometric patterning, which the excavators are disposed to regard as contemporaneous with Late Minoan III.

PHTHIOTIC THEBES.—*Megarian Bowls.*—In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1910, pp. 81–94 (pl.), A. S. ARVANITOPOULLOS publishes a series of interesting fragments of Megarian bowls found by him in 1907, in trial excavations on the site of Phthiotic Thebes. The bowls are decorated with reliefs depicting scenes from Homer, the figures being identified by names. The scenes include: the metamorphoses of Odysseus' companions; Odysseus building his raft, his departure from Calypso, and his shipwreck; the feasting of the suitors and the meeting of Odysseus and his nurse; Thetis bringing the new armor to Achilles; Menelaus and Patroclus; the wounding of Menelaus (?); the exploits of Diomedes (?); and perhaps scenes from the *Ἰλίου Πέποις*.

PIRAEUS.—*Grave Monuments.*—In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1910, pp. 65–84 (14 figs.), J. CH. DRAGATSES publishes thirty-four grave monuments found in different parts of Piraeus and an inscription in honor of the Emperor Hadrian and mentions the discovery (without important finds) of a number of rock-cut graves. The epitaphs give us three new names—*Νάκιον*, *Γοργάς*, *Οὐραρον* (fem.). Two upraised hands carved in relief upon a *columella* indicate the violent death of the deceased (cf. Wilhelm, *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* IV, 1901, pp. 9–17; *Bz. G. I.* p. 200).

RHITSÓNA.—*Boeotian Graves.*—The contents of six more of the Boeotian graves excavated at Rhitsóna in 1907–08 are described in detail and discussed by P. N. URE in *J.H.S.* XXX, 1910, pp. 336–356 (20 figs.). The inference seems to be established that proto-Corinthian, Corinthian, and Boeotian cylix wares are successive stages of a progressive development. (See *A.J.A.* XIV, 1910, p. 109.)

SPARTA.—*Excavations in 1909.*—The excavations carried on at Sparta in 1909 by the British School at Athens are described in *B.S.A.* XV (session 1908–09), pp. 1–157 (frontispiece; 10 pls.; 38 figs.). R. M. DAWKINS (pp. 1–4) describes the season's work and gives a summary of results. The work at the Sanctuary of Orthia has been finished, the Menelaion has been excavated, and trial pits sunk in various parts of the ancient city. These indicate that little of importance is likely to be found by any future excavation. R. M. DAWKINS (pp. 5–22; 2 pls.; 4 figs.), describes the work in the Sanctuary of Orthia. The walls and the pavement of the hieron were uncovered. A trench was made in the theatre from the top of the auditorium to the orchestra, and it appears that the building is very much destroyed. A drain about midway between the Roman theatre and the city wall was carefully investigated. Various small finds were made. A terra-cotta figurine (*B.S.A.* XIV, p. 53, Fig. 2 *l*) found in 1907 among the débris of votive offerings belonging to the period of the primitive temple (seventh or eighth century B.C.) formed part of a group representing a mother and child. This may indicate that Eileithyia and Orthia shared one shrine. J. P. DROOP (pp. 23–39; 2 pls.; 14 figs.) describes and discusses the pottery. He gives numerous illustrations of the various classes of Laconian ware and one of a vase painted in thick pink pigment on a ground of brown glaze. This he regards as an imitation of Attic red-figured work. A. M. WOODWARD (pp. 40–106; fig.) publishes and dis-

cusses the inscriptions. He discusses at some length the 'Age and Standing of the Competitors' in the *παιδικὸς ἀγών*, and 'The Spartan Eponymi in the Second Century A.D.,' constructing a list of fifty-eight certain names of

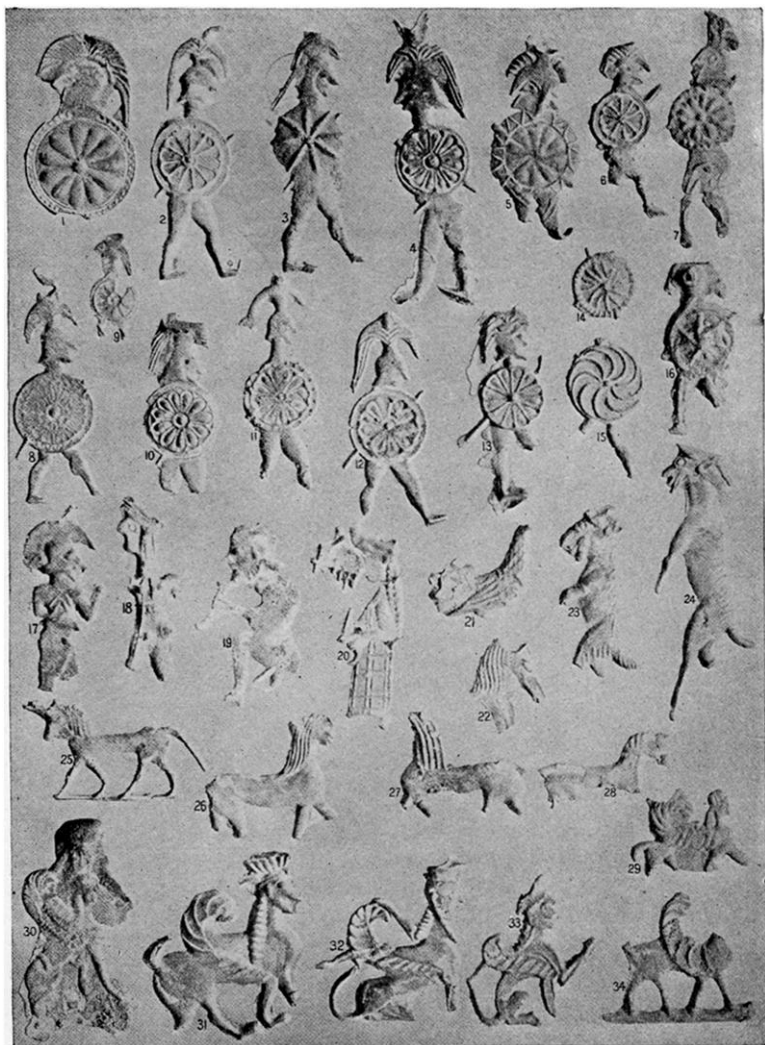


FIGURE 2. — SPARTA, MENELAION; LEAD FIGURINES (SCALE 3 : 5).

Eponymi for the period which begins with 128 A.D. and arriving at 186 A.D. as a *terminus post quem* for the third patronomate of the divine Lycurgus. He tabulates the inscriptions of the *παιδικὸς ἀγών*, the earliest of which be-

longs to the fourth century B.C., the latest to the third century A.D. Several inscriptions from the late Roman walls and other sites in the city, and six from the neighborhood of Sparta are published. These last are, for the most part, archaic. 'Corrections of Inscriptions Published by Fourmont' and 'Notes on Spartan Inscriptions which have been published already' are added. On p. 107, P. GILES quotes from Cramond's *Records of Elgin*, vol. i, p. 91, a Scottish parallel for the patronomate of Lycurgus.

Fifty pages are devoted to the Menelaion (pp. 108-157; frontispiece; 6 pls.; 19 figs.), the shrine of Helen (originally a nature goddess) and Menelaus. A. J. B. WACE and M. S. THOMPSON (pp. 108-116) describe

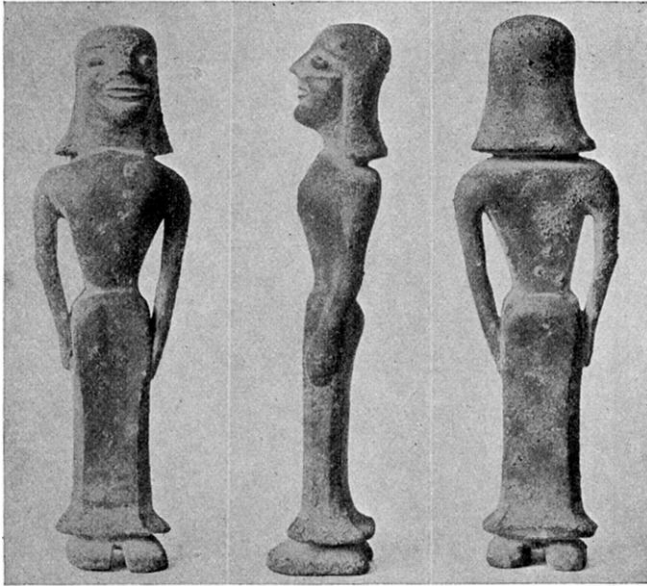


FIGURE 3.—SPARTA, MENELAION; BRONZE STATUETTE (SCALE NEARLY 3:4).

the site, the excavations, and the stratification, M. S. THOMPSON the terra-cottas (pp. 116-126) and the lead figurines and miscellaneous objects (pp. 127-144), A. J. B. WACE (pp. 144-150) the bronzes, and J. P. DROOP (pp. 150-157) the pottery. The site is on a hill south of Sparta. The building is an oblong platform which may have supported a small temple or other monument. This platform stood upon another, from which it was reached by a ramp, only traces of which remain. A terrace was added later on two sides. The date may be the fifth century B.C. The bronzes, terra-cottas, and lead figurines (Fig. 2) are numerous and interesting. An archaic bronze figure of a woman is especially notable (Fig. 3). The pottery found here fills up a period (Laconian II) which is not well represented in the series from the Sanctuary of Orthia. Most of these objects had evidently been thrown out from the building. Some, however, are earlier than the present building, and traces of an earlier structure were

found. Some Mycenaean sherds came to light, and some Mycenaean houses were found a short distance away.

STA MARMARA.—**Cretea and the Temple of Parrhasian Apollo.**—In 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1910, pp. 29–36 (6 figs.), K. KOUROUNIOTES describes the ruins of a small ancient town of Arcadia, including fortifications and the foundations of a temple, at Sta Marmara above Isoma, between Megalopolis and Mount Lycaeus. These he identifies as the village of Cretea and the temple of Parrhasian Apollo mentioned by Pausanias, VIII, 38, 2 and 8.

TZANI MAGOULA.—**Early Settlements.**—In *B.S.A.* XV (session 1908–09), p. 371, is a brief report of excavations at Tzani Magoula, near Sophades, in western Thessaly, carried on by Messrs. Wace, Thompson, and E. T. Peet. No less than eight successive settlements were excavated. The stratification is particularly good and will make it possible to correlate this with the other prehistoric sites in northern Greece. Among the more important finds were two or three nearly complete “red on white” vases from the seventh settlement, and a fine collection of bone pins.

ITALY

DISCOVERIES IN 1909.—A summary of archaeological work in Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia in 1909, by R. DELBRÜCK, is given in *Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 172–195 (7 figs.).

LOCARNO.—**Recent Discoveries.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 159–168, P. BORDEAUX describes the contents of certain tombs recently discovered at Locarno. These consist of various cups, plates, and small vases of terra-cotta bearing potters' names, e.g. *Gelli, Mol, Quinti, Induitionis, Candai, Cerinlhi, Comunis, Octavi, T. D. phicit*, etc.; a strigil inscribed *Modesi*; two bronze saucepans, one inscribed *C. S. Enni. Bell.*, the other *Cipi. Polybi*; a blue glass jug with the name *C. Salvi Grati* in relief; an amphora and a cup of bronze; about twenty glass globes, 8 cm. in diameter; and certain glass sticks or pins 10 cm. to 18 cm. long, usually twisted into spirals, with a bulge or a ring at each end, perhaps used as hairpins.

POMPEII.—**A Recent Discovery.**—A discovery of first-rate importance has been made in the neighborhood of Pompeii. Last year excavations on a farm close to the Porta Ercolese disclosed the remains of a magnificent mansion of more than twenty rooms. The work was resumed this season, the volcanic débris being removed to a sufficient depth to reveal the interior walls. These were found to be decorated with beautiful fresco paintings, many of which represent sculptural works, such as two Bacchantes in light drapery, Bacchus and Silenus attended by Satyrs, a priestess, and a dancing faun. Of great interest is a series of about nine scenes, which may reproduce either a continuous relief composition, such as those which occur on the Ara Pacis, or be taken from separate groups by various artists. One of the scenes shows a family of father, mother, and son, and an attendant bringing a patera to a priestess. Several scenes represent initiations by flagellation of female hierophants into the Dionysiac mysteries; the most striking is one of a woman, nude to the waist, stooping down with her head in the lap of a friend, ready to receive the stripes. Her companion places her hand caressingly on the victim's head, and watches the descending blow with terror in her face. Of great beauty is also a woman dancing with castanets,

turning her back to the spectator. Finally there is a scene of the initiated, seated on a tripod, and arranging her hair, with Cupid holding up a mirror for her. (*Nation*, December 1, 1910, p. 534.)

ROME.— **Acquisitions of the National Museum.**— In *Boll. Arte*, IV, 1910, pp. 303–317 (13 figs.), R. PARIBENI discusses the following recent acquisitions of the National Museum (Museo delle Terme) in Rome: 1. two heads of Artemis, one dating from the fifth century B.C. and the other from Hellenistic times; 2. four portrait heads, two Greek and two Roman; 3. fragments of a bronze statue greater than life size, probably of

an emperor in military costume, perhaps from the mausoleum of Hadrian; 4. an architectural fragment in the shape of a female head bearing a tall basket (Fig. 4) from a large building; 5. a large marble acroterion adorned with leaves and flowers; 6. a funeral altar with a compartment, originally closed by a door below, and a pediment above adorned with the bust of a woman and two cupids. It is inscribed ATIA IVCVNDIA.

Recent Discoveries on the Janiculum.— In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 378–408 (3 plans; 5 pls.; fig.), P. GAUCKLER reports the results of his latest studies of the shrine of the Syrian deities on the Janiculum. The Italian government prevented the continuation of his excavations, but permitted certain soundings. The sanctuary consisted of an open temenos in two terraces, an adyton, and a pond for sacred fish. The



FIGURE 4.— MARBLE HEAD IN ROME.

temple was pulled to pieces and burnt in 341 A.D., but rebuilt under Julian. In its new form it resembled the church of that period. The skull found under the altar probably belonged to a victim sacrificed to purify the sanctuary at the time of its rebuilding. Skeletons found in the enclosure are probably those of sacrificed slaves. Three marble heads were found with the top of the skull cut off, and this probably indicates the method of sacrifice. The statue of Dionysus with gilded face had the top of the head removed and then replaced. Only three other gilded marble statues are known, and all of them were similarly mutilated. They seem to have been connected with an oriental solar cult. This theory will not explain all statues which have the top of the head cut off, but it will explain the statues of emperors so treated, and the Greek statues so cut in late times.

A New Portrait of Augustus.— Early in June some workmen found, about eight metres below the level of the street, at the corner of the Via Labicana and the Via Mecenate, a statue 2.30 m. in height. It is made of

two pieces of different quality of marble, only the head and part of the nude right arm being of fine Parian marble. It represents the Emperor Augustus while still young. He is clad in a tunic and a mantle which covers his head and falls in broad folds to his feet. The head is an admirable portrait, with calm and dignified expression. (M. P. in *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, p. 162, from the *Journal des Débats*, June 26, 1910.)

SYRACUSE.—**Acquisition of Coins by the Archaeological Museum.**—The Archaeological Museum at Syracuse acquired during the year 1909–10 80 Greek and 67 Roman coins in addition to a hoard of 273 archaic coins from Caltagirone, and a hoard of 1745 late Roman coins from Lipari. The most remarkable pieces are a Syracusan gold piece of 15 litre of the artist Tinianes; another very rare piece of 50 litre with a horse for the design; a new Syracusan gold coin of 50 litre, apparently unique, of the time of Timoleon with the head of Apollo on the obverse and a tripod on the reverse; a gold stater of Carthage; a rare archaic silver tetradrachm of Catania with a Nike on the obverse and a human-headed lion on the reverse; two fine tetradrachms of Leontini; and a didrachm of Motya. The hoard from Caltagirone dates from the first part of the fifth century B.C. and contains 70 coins from Syracuse, 30 from Selinus, 78 from Agrigentum, 6 from Himera, 68 from Gela, 1 from Camarina, 2 from Leontini, 7 from Messana, 4 from Rhegium, 1 from Acanthus, and 6 from Athens. The most remarkable are the didrachm from Camarina with a shield on the obverse and a plant on the reverse; and the coin from Acanthus. (*Boll. Arte*, IV, 1910, pp. 323–324.) The museum has also received a small collection of antiquities from Lipari, including prehistoric axes and numerous Greek vases. Excavations in the Piazza Minerva, Syracuse, have brought to light architectural fragments which prove that the temple of Athena was covered with marble tiles. (*Ibid.* p. 201.)

VENICE.—**A New Seventeenth-century Map of Athens.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 278–285 (2 pls.), A. MICHAELIS describes a seventeenth-century map of Athens recently discovered by B. Ebhardt in the library of St. Mark in Venice. It was made by G. M. Verneda in 1687 during the Venetian occupation of Athens and is mentioned in a manuscript in Vienna. It differs from the plan of the Comte de San Felice published by Fanelli; as well as from that of Coronelli and is more exact, though not completely finished. There are thus three plans of Athens dating from the year 1687–88. Ebhardt also found bound up in the same volume in Venice a second map of Athens which is evidently the original of Coronelli's plan published in Omont's *Athènes au XVII^e siècle*, Pl. xlv, 4, c.

VERONA.—**The Tomb of a Physician.**—In a tomb of the second or third century, recently transferred to the museum at Verona, a pair of bronze scissors, a wooden box which had contained salves, and various instruments such as pincers and scalpels were found. Some bones, remains of incineration, were enclosed in a glass vase which was itself contained in a small stone urn. A description of these objects by Dr. Carl Sudhoff appeared in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, May 18, 1910. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, p. 168.)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

RECENT DISCOVERIES.—A review of the archaeological discoveries and publications in Spain and Portugal from May, 1908, to May, 1910, is given by P. PARIS in *Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 280–341 (32 figs.). A vast amount of material for the study especially of prehistoric and Iberian civilization has been discovered and collected, mostly by private individuals, but much of it is as yet insufficiently published, and many sites known to be rich in remains of these and later epochs invite exploration. At **Cogul** and **Cretas** (south from Lerida) rock pictures similar to those in the grotto of Altamira have been found in the open air. They are painted in black and red with occasional engraved outlines, and represent on a small scale cattle, deer, and human beings, often with great fidelity, sometimes in linear sketches. Although there are traits which suggest Mycenaean art, especially in the figures of women, these are much ruder works, analogous rather to the rock pictures of northern Africa, and are judged to be from the quaternary period. In the province of **Teruel** (S. Aragon) many Iberian cemeteries have been studied. At **San Antonio** a series of underground chapel-tombs contained altars, funerary urns, and contemporary Greek and native vases. A collection of weights bearing a great variety of engraved and painted designs was made at **Calaceite**. At **Tosal Redo** were found rude urns with finger-marked decoration and vases resembling those of the Balearic talayots. An unknown bronze object found at **Ferrerres** and now in the Louvre consists of two open-work disks or wheels, each composed of five small rings enclosed in one larger ring and connected by a vertical column growing out of the back of a small horse. It may be a candelabrum or perhaps a solar symbol. A tall, narrow funeral stele found in this region is divided by horizontal lines into six zones, in one of which is a small mounted warrior, while four others are filled with a lance-head pattern. Another funeral stele bearing an important Iberian inscription, which had been published but lost again, has now been found at Cretas and re-read, with a slight correction. It has the same lance-head pattern. Another field rich in prehistoric and Iberian remains lies along the **Jalon** (tributary to the Ebro) on the route between Madrid and Saragossa. A number of extraordinary rock-cut dwellings, with long corridors and rooms in two stories, have been found near the junction of the Jalon and the Blanco, and are supposed to date from the end of the quaternary epoch. At **Torralba**, flint axes were found with the remains of several extinct species of animals. Other inhabited grottoes at **Atalayo** and **Somaen** contained polished stone implements and pottery with beautiful and elaborate geometric designs engraved and filled in with white paste. Megalithic remains in the form of rows and semicircles of huge upright stones, and Cyclopean walls occur in the same region. One of the “cromlech” stones has a surface cut into small hollows connected by straight lines. The cemeteries here are neolithic. One grave at **Monreal de Ariza** contained a skeleton more than six feet tall buried in bare earth, with the arms stretched straight at the sides and the head turned to the right. Each grave had a hearth beside it as if for charring the body before burial, and another small cavity in which perhaps the clothes had been burned. At **Hoya de los Muertos** the burning had apparently been done in a series

of long narrow enclosures found filled with ashes and pottery. A new type of pottery, huge jars decorated as if with festoons of plated ribbon, was found at **Sabinar**, and, in the neighboring settlement, a single rock picture. A new identification of the site of Arcobriga, falsely claimed for Arcos, has now been made on a row of hills called **Monte Villar**. It consists of three terraces separated by walls of fortification on the lowest of which are chiefly poor native habitations, on the second the Roman town, and on the highest the acropolis. All the fortifications, including those between the parts of the town, are of rude Iberian construction. Of a number of stone missiles for catapults found here some weigh as much as 25 kg. The Roman remains so far found are chiefly buildings, a theatre, baths, a forum, and a residence or palace of Pompeian style with painted stucco decoration. A very interesting Iberian vase of cylindrical form and shape and formal decoration resembles in some detail a Punic altar at Malta, and might be called Ibero-Punic. The site of **Termes** or **Termantia**, the town of the Celtiberic Arevaci second only to Numantia in importance, has long been known at Tiermes, an isolated mountain village, and it has recently been to some extent explored. There are both a native and a Roman town, the former having a remarkably well-defended entrance. No small finds of importance have been made at this time, but two beautiful silver paterae with bacchic designs on the handles are known to have come from this site. At **Villaricos**, ancient Baria (on the coast south of Cartagena), a spot rich in silver and other mines and never uninhabited since the second millennium B.C., a very interesting study has been made of the successive epochs of foreign occupation or influence — Sidonian, Celtiberic, Carthaginian, Greek, Roman, Christian, Visigothic, and Arabic — with the contemporary native development.

A rich collection of pottery from **Zaida** (province of Teruel) now in the Museum of Saragossa, together with vases from Archena and Higueta, which are like those from Elche, shows a distinct characteristic of Iberian decoration to be the mingling of geometric motives with severely conventionalized plant and animal forms, the last sometimes predominating. The most notable works of sculpture found in this period were two small Venuses, one of bronze and one of marble, both of which have been published and since lost to public knowledge. Among inscribed milestones from the Via Augusta (southwestern part) one is dated by both consulship and tribunician power of Tiberius, thus fixing the relative dates of those two offices. An altar found at **Cordova** is dedicated to the Portae Geminae, i.e. Somni (*Aen.* VI, 893), as a god of prophecy through dreams. The rediscovery of four published inscriptions with two new ones relating to the *Legio VII Gemina*, long garrisoned at Leon, adds to the known history of that legion.

Much valuable work has also been done in Portugal, from the palaeolithic period onward. Most noteworthy is a silver patera from **Lameira Larga**, which gives a new and important version of the myth of Perseus, and the middle portion of a statue of a native soldier, with short sword, small round shield and short tunic covered with a lozenge pattern. A peculiar form of battle-axe occurs on some stelae of warriors and the crescent, with or without stars, on Luso-Roman stelae.

FRANCE

DISCOVERIES IN 1909.—In *Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 341–346, E. MICHON gives a summary of archaeological work in France in 1909.

AIME (TARANTAISE).—**A New Procurator Augusti.**—In *R. Arch.* XV, 1910, pp. 347–349, TH. REINACH publishes an inscription from Aime (Axima Ceutronum), Tarantaise. It reads: *Marti Aug(usto) T. Accius T(iti) f(ilius) Quirina Secundus Eburoduni b(eneficiarius) P. Memmi Clementis proc(uratoris) Aug(usti) v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito). Item templum de suo reno(vavit).* This adds a new name to the eight known procuratores Augusti of the small province of the Graean Alps. The Eburodunum mentioned is without doubt Embrun. The inscription shows the existence on the hill of St. Sigismond, where it was found, of a temple of Mars.

CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE.—**A Silver Plate.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 188–194 (3 figs.), A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE publishes a silver plate 12 cm. in diameter found at Chalon-sur-Saône. About the edge modelled in relief are masks, animals, and two reclining human figures. A graffito inscription on the under side reads, *L C F.* A somewhat similar plate in the Louvre has the graffito *Pitula Proculi.*

MARSEILLES.—**Recent Excavations.**—Excavations at Fort St.-Jean, Marseilles, have brought to light numerous fragments of pottery dating from the middle of the seventh century B.C. to late times. The earliest sherds are Rhodian, Ionian, Naucratic, and Protocorinthian. In the sixth century the Ionian, Cyrenaic, Corinthian, Chalcidian, and early Attic styles are represented. Attic ware of the fifth and fourth centuries was also found. Iberian pottery with pseudo-Mycenaean decoration, local wares, and a few bucchero sherds also came to light. These vase fragments prove that Ionian sailors visited the site long before the traditional date of the founding of the city. (G. VASSEUR, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 422–438; 2 pls.)

PARIS.—**Reliefs from the Flower Market.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 270–275 (3 figs.), A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE publishes three reliefs and a fragmentary inscription found near the Marché aux Fleurs, Paris. The best preserved of the sculptures represents a scene in a shop.

SENS.—**A Mosaic with the Fall of Phaethon.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 613–622, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE describes a large Roman mosaic found at Sens in March, 1910. The upper part is lost; but in the centre a mounted man with whip in hand is trying to seize the bridles of four horses which are running away. The horses face the spectator, two on the right, and two on the left of the horseman, who is seen in profile. He is to be identified as Helios stopping the horses which had run away with Phaethon. The broken chariot must have been represented in the lost upper part. The artist got his inspiration from Ovid, *Met.* II, 398 f. The Seasons were represented in the corners. The mosaic is carefully made and dates from the first century A.D.

BELGIUM

DISCOVERIES IN 1909.—No striking discoveries were made in Belgium, but the following may be noted: Remains of the Stone Age

were found in the sandy plains of **Limburg** (palaeolithic), at **Landelies** (Hainaut), and the grotto of **Spy** (Namur), with neolithic hut floors at **St. Georges-sur-Meuse**, **Verlaine** (Liège), and **Hesbaye**. The hillock at **Athus** (Luxembourg) is found to be not a burial mound, but a defensive work. In the cemetery at **Treignes** (Namur), one hundred and seventy-five cinerary graves were opened. The contents included some beautiful enamelled fibulae in champlevé work, coins of Nero and Constantine, and a large dagger or poniard, with the bronze mountings of the leather belt from which it hung. Belgo-Roman sites near **Louvain** yielded examples of moulded glass vessels, a unique earthen saucepan with rounded bottom, a baker's oven, a potter's shop with heater, etc. At **Tongres** (Limburg) a crematory furnace was found, and some sixteen Frankish skeletons with ornaments and other furnishings. The iron casque found the previous year in a Frankish grave at Trivières is now more fully described. It weighs 746 g. The burial was in the bare earth with no trace of a coffin, and accompanied by other arms and weapons of Merovingian type. A deposit of coins, from Charlemagne and his descendants of two generations, with some ornaments, buried toward the end of the ninth century, perhaps at the approach of the Normans, was found in 1906 at **Muysen** (Brabant), but has only now been reassembled. (L. RENARD-GRENSON, *Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 346-351.)

PRE-ROMAN MOUNDS AND TRENCHES. — In *Z. Ethn.* XLII, 1910, pp. 381-389 (14 figs.), A. and G. VINCENT describe some 'ravinements' of pre-Roman times in Brabant, Hainaut, Ardennes, Liège, Luxembourg, Eifel, and Lorraine. Trenches, varying in depth, run in parallel lines into a mound (or converge in one), in quite complicated series. These cannot have been caused by the action of water, nor were they used as military works. They are more likely to have been constructed for some peculiar religious rites.

BRUSSELS. — **Acquisitions of the Royal Museums.** — In *B. Mus. Brux.* III, 1910, pp. 41-43, J. CAPART reports the acquisition by the Royal Museums at Brussels of part of a Theban wall painting of the New Empire representing a banquet scene, and a small funeral monument of the Middle Empire representing a deceased man and his wife.

VAUX-ET-BORSET. — **Neolithic Remains.** — In *B. Mus. Brux.* III, 1910, pp. 67-71 (7 figs.), A. LOË describes the neolithic remains found by him in 1909 at Vaux-et-Borset, province of Liège, Belgium. They consist of various objects of flint and an abundance of pottery. The objects found at seven different hearths are enumerated. The writer proposes to call the new settlement *Cûé Charlier*, from the owner of the land.

SWITZERLAND

DISCOVERIES IN 1909. — A necropolis examined at **Gudo** (Ticino) proved to be Celtic, with furnishings of bronze, iron, and pottery, similar to those found at Giubiasca, now in the museum at Zurich. A Roman grave at **Sierre** (Bernese Oberland), dated in the first half of the first century A.D., by coins, vases, and the shape of fibulae, contained a silver buckle of form heretofore supposed to belong to the time of the Alemannic and later invasions. At **Lausanne**, on the site of the Cathedral, a shaft sunk 7 m.

failed to reach solid rock, and it is evident that a Roman occupation of this spot preceded that of the early Christians. At **Avenches**, the capital of the Helvetii, destroyed by the Alemanni, the fragments have been found of a relief apparently from the pediment of a cippus, of rough workmanship but unusual subject: two youthful Genii, one with torch and wings, the other holding a hammer-like weapon in an attitude of defence; traces of color. The ancient city walls have been rebuilt to a certain height, but the stones of the crowning course are left lying in the moat where they were thrown by the barbarian destroyers, as historical evidence. The quarries at **La Lance**, on the other side of Lake Neuchâtel, having been cleared of overgrowth, are found in the state in which the Romans left them, with half-worked columns, semi-detached blocks, etc. The very fine limestone of these quarries may have been used in building several other Roman towns in this vicinity, beside Aventicum. Interesting results of further work at **La Tène** include the finding of Roman as well as native iron-age remains in the bed of the river which divides the site from the mainland. Near **Matran** (Freiburg) are numerous remains of a Roman villa, and on the hill called Bois de Morat, the foundations of a *refugium* of the Hallstadt period, as shown by the bronze vessels. In the Rhine, just above **Basel**, a Roman bridge has been found at the eastern end of the island of Gewerth, and as one was already known at Kaiser-Augst, a short distance above, it seems probable that the two were in use at different epochs. A round building below Gewerth, which has been washed away by the Rhine within the last century, seems from old views and descriptions to have been a mausoleum corresponding in measurements and in having a square basement, to the mausoleum at Gaeta of Munatius Plancus, the founder of Augusta Rauracorum. Among many finds at **Vindonissa** (Aargau) may be mentioned: a finely finished bronze faun, 6.5 cm. high, holding a torch and a shell laden with fruit; a carefully plastered and covered conduit for drinking water; remains perhaps of barracks of the XXI and XI legions with coins of two periods, from the Republic down to Nerva, and again about 300 A.D. The intervening centuries are represented by pottery. Local bronze and pottery manufactures are in evidence, the latter imitating Gallic glazed ware. Another fragment was found of the large cult vessel at the museum of Mainz, which was tentatively ascribed to the Mithra cult, but is now seen to belong to the god Sabazius. Detailed accounts of these and many other finds are published in various Swiss periodicals. (O. SCHULTHESS, *Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 352-368.)

GERMANY

BERLIN. — **An Attic Grave Stele.** — In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXII, 1910, cols. 1-4 (fig.), H. WINNEFELD publishes the upper part of an Attic grave stele recently acquired by the Berlin museum. Near the lower edge of the stone are two rosettes above which is an inscription illegible, except for the name Demarchia and part of the deme name Alopeece. Above this is a moulding crowned with a palmette ornament upon which appears a siren standing between two seated women mourners.

A Marble Relief from Rome. — In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXII, 1910, cols. 50-51 (2 figs.), B. Schröder describes a marble relief from Rome representing

one of the Dioscuri standing beside his horse, recently acquired by the Berlin museum. It had formed part of a monument, of which one of the slabs representing an archaistic Zeus, was already in the museum.

Silver Medallions.— In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXI, 1910, cols. 302-306 (6 figs.), K. REGLING publishes six large silver medallions acquired by the Berlin museum in 1909 from the Weber collection in Hamburg. The earliest dates from the time of Domitian, and the latest from Crispus.

Bronze Lamps.— In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXI, 1910, cols. 309-314 (3 figs.), KÖSTER publishes two bronze lamps recently acquired by the Berlin museum. One is Roman in the shape of a duck; and the other, of Hellenistic date from Egypt, of an acanthus leaf design with the hole for the admission of the oil, protected by a cover shaped like a helmet.

BONN.— **Recent Finds on the Site of the Roman Camp.**— In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 33 f. (2 figs.), H. LEHNER reports the finding of two large statue-bases in an excellent state of preservation, on the site of the Roman camp near Bonn. One dating from 218-222 A.D., supported the statue of Julia Domna, the wife of Septimius Severus; the other, dating from 203, bore a statue of Caracalla. The finding of a third fragment of a base leads Lehner to believe that a third statue, that of Septimius Severus, was originally dedicated with the others, and he identifies a large head of Carian marble previously found in the same neighborhood as belonging to the statue of Septimius Severus.

Meeting of the Verbände für Altertumsforschung.— A joint meeting of the northwestern and southwestern German *Verbände für Altertumsforschung*, was held at Bonn, March 29 to April 1, 1910. Abstracts of the papers read are published by E. KRÜGER in *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 43 ff.

COBLENZ.— **A Bronze Statuette of Mercury.**— In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 73 f. (fig.), A. GUENTHER reports the finding of a bronze statuette of Mercury near Coblenz. The statuette is 13 cm. long and is well preserved, though the right foot and part of the left hand with caduceus are missing; a chlamys falls over the left arm; otherwise the figure is nude. The workmanship is fairly good, though evidently late provincial.

EBERSTADT.— **A Roman Grave.**— A Roman grave was recently discovered near Eberstadt, containing a bowl of terra sigillata ware, two earthen jugs, a bronze handle in the form of two dolphins supporting the bust of a woman, and some other objects. (*Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 50 ff.; fig.)

FRANKFORT.— **Antiquities.**— Besides the Stadel Museum, the Liebighaus, and the Städtisches Museum, Frankfort possesses a small collection of interesting antiquities in room XII of the Museum of Decorative Arts. A list of the objects there exhibited is given by S. R., *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, pp. 165 f.

GLADBACH.— **A Roman Column with Reliefs.**— A fragment of a so-called Jupiter column measuring 65 cm., upper diameter 25 cm., lower diameter 28 cm., was recently unearthed near Gladbach. The column apparently dates from the third century and is adorned with reliefs representing the figures of eight deities, in two rows, placed above one another. (*Röm.-Germ. Kb.* 1910, pp. 71 f.; fig.)

KELLMÜNZ.— **Excavation of the Roman Fort.**— Further excavations conducted on the site of the late Roman fort at Kellmünz (Coelius

Mons), Bavaria, revealed the existence of five semicircular towers on the east side, the back wall of which is formed by the wall of the fort itself. The coins all point to the era of Constantine's sons. (J. LINDER, *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 82 f.; plan.)

MAINZ. — **Latin Inscriptions.** — Seven new Latin inscriptions, mostly fragmentary, are published by KÖRBER in *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 52 ff., among them some marking soldiers' graves, one an early Christian tombstone, another an altar-base.

The Germanisch-Römisches Central-Museum. — In *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, pp. 164 f., is a very appreciative account (by LOUIS RÉAU, from *Chron. Arts*) of the museum at Mainz. The rich collections of this admirably organized museum are arranged in three divisions: Prehistoric Antiquities, Roman Antiquities, and Merovingian and Carolingian Antiquities.

MARIENBAUM. — **A Terra-cotta Statuette of Venus.** — In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, p. 58 (fig.), P. STEINER reports the finding of a terra-cotta statuette of Venus, recently unearthed near Marienbaum (near Xanten). The statuette is 21.5 cm. high, is entirely nude, and belongs to the type of the Venus di Medici.

METZ. — **Roman Cinerary Urns.** — Two Roman cinerary urns have recently been found near Metz, one of limestone, the other a beautiful two-handled urn of alabaster with the lid ending in an ornamental knob. Height of urn 54 cm. Both were found in a limestone chest divided into two parts by a slab. (*Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, p. 49; fig.)

NIEDEREMMEL. — **A Latin Inscription.** — In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 81 f., E. KRÜGER publishes a fragmentary inscription recently found near Niederemmel, dedicated to Mercury, whose shrine must have been situated in that neighborhood.

OBERADEN. — **Further Excavation of the Roman Camp.** — In *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 36 ff. (plan), A. BAUM and G. KROPATSCHEK report on the excavations of 1909 at the Roman camp at Oberaden (see *A.J.A.* XIII, p. 369). Numerous pits were discovered, the contents of some of which point to a prehistoric settlement. Parallel with the *via principalis* were seven streets. From the west gate to the bend of the northwest wall there are three towers; on the northwest side six towers. The south wall of the camp was determined for a distance of 230 m. West of the praetorium a building was discovered measuring 32.50 by 58.50 m.; another nearer the west wall was only partially excavated. An examination of the eastern half of the camp revealed the existence of four buildings of equal dimensions, 20 m. × 29.50 m., all probably barracks. All datable finds belong to the period of Drusus; they include six tongs, finger-rings, a dagger with iron sheath, a bronze phallus-amulet, coins mostly of "Nemausus" coinage; also eight new sigilla stamps.

SAALBURG. — **Recent Finds on the Herzberg.** — On the Herzberg, east of the Saalburg, a collection of Roman tools and arms was recently discovered, consisting of swords, double axes, a ploughshare, chisels, etc. — in all twenty-five objects. (H. JACOBY, *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 83 f.)

XANTEN. — **Excavation of Vetera.** — Excavations conducted during 1909 on the site of the Roman camp of Vetera brought to light remains of the *porta principalis sinistra*, consisting of traces of wooden pillars resting on a foundation of tufa. Traces of two earlier Augustan camps were found,

evidently but temporary camps which would have been followed by the building of permanent structures on the Elbe if Augustus had been successful in his German campaigns and had added that province to the Empire. To the east of the Claudian-Neronian camp remains of a Roman settlement were discovered. In the arena of Birten the existence of a row of wooden pillars was determined, surrounding the entire arena and bearing the podium of the seats. (H. LEHNER, *Röm.-Germ. Kb.* III, 1910, pp. 54 ff.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

DISCOVERIES IN AUSTRIA IN 1909. — In *Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 369-384, F. LÖHR gives a summary of the archaeological work done in Austria in 1909.

POLA. — **Recent Discoveries.** — In *Jh. Oest. Arch.* I. XIII, 1910, Beiblatt, cols. 95-106 (8 figs.), A. GNIRS reports upon recent discoveries at Pola and in its vicinity. At **Fasana** remains of a pottery belonging to C. Laecanius Bassus were found. At **Val S. Pietro** the foundations of a rectangular building, 25 m. wide and 29.5 m. long, with a portico 3.8 m. wide on three sides were uncovered. The great number of amphorae found in it stamped with the name of Bassus make it probable that this was the warehouse in Pola where the products of the factory at Fasana were kept. The building dates from the second century A.D. An examination of the foundations of the church of S. Giovanni shows that it stands on the site of an early Christian basilica which had been preceded by a Roman building. Excavations in the amphitheatre prove that the original structure was built in the middle of the first century A.D. and enlarged towards the end of the second century.

DISCOVERIES IN HUNGARY IN 1909. — Excavations and chance discoveries at many Roman and some barbarian sites in Pannonia and Dacia are briefly reported by G. V. FINÁLY in *Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 384-391. The only *limes* camp studied was that of **Leányvár**, opposite Brigetio. Among the notable finds are the following: At **Balassa puszta**, a large and finely colored mosaic floor; at **Dunapentele**, twenty iron helmets in one room, inscriptions with the names of deities, Diana Tratina, Deus Sol Aelagabalus, Deus Azizus, Mercurius lucrorum potens, and a fourth example of the inscription of Commodus about protecting the Danube frontier with forts and garrisons; at **Dunavesce**, in a church of the eleventh century, the grave of Arpád (d. 907), founder of the line of native Hungarian kings; in the bed of the Save at **Szeged** (Siscia), coins from Domitian to Constantine; in Transylvania, at **Karlsburg** (Apulum), Roman baths and houses, a Mithraeum and a temple of Nemesis; at **Maros portus**, small bronze statuettes of a satyr with horse's hoofs and an Aphrodite tying her girdle; at **Thorenburg**, Dacian (?) as well as Roman remains; a number of newly found Roman sites.

RUSSIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN 1909. — A summary of archaeological work in Russia in the year 1909, which was especially fruitful, is given by B. PHARMAKOWSKY in *Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 195-244 (43 figs.). The more important discoveries were the following: In a very

ancient tumulus near **Ul**, in the Kuban region of the Caucasus, which perhaps dates from the third millennium B.C., a clay model of a wagon was found, and one of a dwelling in the form of a wagon top, with two windows and with outlines of wheels on the sides. In a "Scythian" tumulus of the sixth century B.C., the burial chamber was constructed of wood. Here the usual skeletons and trappings of sacrificed horses and many beautiful small ornaments and implements of gold, silver, etc., were found. Two bronze pole-tips in the form of a conventionalized griffin's head (?) with apotropaic eye, and other symbols, may have decorated the funeral car. The prevalence of animal designs and the skilful use and combination of metals are to be noted. At **Tanaïs**, on an island at the mouth of the Don, the graves beneath the tumuli are dug deep into the ground and are lined with reeds. Here the flesh of the horses was put into the grave. The Attic pottery is late red-figured and black-glaze ware, and other objects are of the fourth and third centuries B.C. At **Panticapaeum** (Kertch), sculpture and inscriptions occur and the remains of pottery, lamps, glass, etc., are Hellenistic and Roman. A bowl inscribed [ἀμ]φῶτις Διὸς Σωτήρος carries this use of ἀμφῶτις much farther back than does the *Etym. Mag.* A mound called **Tchmyrew**, in the Crimean district of Melitopol, although plundered in antiquity, yielded a rich harvest. Ten beautiful silver vases, of the finest Greek work of the fourth and third centuries, were found packed in earth in a little niche in the wall. The ornamentation includes palmette friezes with horned masks and fanciful winged figures, a Nereid riding a hippocamp, water birds catching fish, etc. A pair of gold earrings have each nineteen little birds hung on chains and others perched on the saddle-shaped tops. On the island of **Berezani** two periods of occupation appear; one of the seventh to sixth centuries B.C., with various kinds of pottery of Ionic origin; and one of the sixth to fifth centuries, with Attic black and red-figured styles. In one early grave, a bird was buried on the breast of the body. The Olbian bronze fish are found here, one in the form of a plaice, which seems to be older than the usual dolphin. A sixth century lamp has the metrical graffito: ὡς λύχνον εἰμι καὶ φαίνω θεοῖσιν κἀνθρώποισιν. Excavations in the lower town of **Olbia**, between the river Hypanis and the western bluff on which the upper town lay, have been carried down through five strata, and others remain below. The lowest of these five, belonging to the late Hellenistic epoch, second to first centuries B.C., was burnt by the Goths, about 50 B.C. It contains a large peristyle building, of a type developed about 150-100 B.C., with Hellenistic-Doric capitals, which has a large altar supporting a tripod in the centre of the court and seems to have been a public building of some kind. It is analogous to the prytaneum at Priene. The strong supporting wall which bounds it on the south may have belonged to an *ecclesiasterion*. The four other strata are less well preserved. The necropolis, especially the older graves, gave important results. In the government of **Perm**, Ural Mountains, with other silver objects, partly Oriental, two Sassanid bowls were found, with notable designs. One represents the siege of a castle of several stories by a band of mounted knights; the other a god seated on a low divan and being entertained by dancers and musicians seated cross-legged. A pointed amphora is here shown suspended from crossed poles as if over a fire. Hearts, roses, and a flying Cupid are scattered over the background.

GREAT BRITAIN

CAERWENT.—**Excavations from 1907 to 1909.**—In *Archaeologia*, LXI, 1909, pp. 565–582 (plan; pl.; 7 figs.), T. ASHBY, A. E. HUDD, and F. KING describe the excavations at Caerwent (Venta Silurum) in 1907 and 1909. The Basilica and the Forum were completely cleared. The latter was an open rectangle 107 feet by 101 feet, with an ambulatory on three sides and the Basilica on the north side. It was entered by a gate from the highroad 15 feet 8 inches wide. Walls of the Basilica are still preserved in places to a height of ten feet above the foundations, and there are remains of a rough pink stucco on the outside $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. The south aisle had an open arcade towards the Forum. Coins show that the building was in use from the first to the fifth century A.D. Some rooms supposed to belong to House No. XV N proved to belong to No. V N, which was a later addition differently oriented; and some additions were made to Houses Nos. XIII and XIV. A line of water-pipes which had been of wood with iron collars was traced a considerable distance, although the wood had disappeared. *Ibid.* LXII, 1910, pp. 1–20 (plan; 9 figs.), the same authors describe the excavations of 1908. Houses Nos. XVII N, XVIII N, XIX N, and XX N were uncovered as well as a temple lying south of No. XVII N. It stood on a podium in the northern part of the enclosure. Its cella was 20 feet by 19 feet 6 inches with an apse in the middle of the north side. All of its walls were massive and well built. A small rectangular building, Block L N, consisting of one room, has not yet been identified. In a pit eleven feet below the surface was found a small and very primitive statuette of a seated goddess of sandstone.

CORBRIDGE.—**The Excavations of 1909 and 1910.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIII, 1910, pp. 213–215, F. J. HAVERFIELD describes the discoveries at Corbridge, the ancient Corstopitum, in 1909. The excavations were carried on chiefly north of the area excavated in 1908 and the buildings found were small and poorly preserved. Three discoveries of some importance were made: (1) a clay-built kiln containing a piece of iron weighing over 350 pounds, perhaps an anvil; (2) an interesting aqueduct formed of a stone water-channel laid on a clay embankment; (3) two massive porticoes belonging to the granaries excavated in 1908. Samian ware, some dating from the first century A.D., was found in considerable abundance. An interesting find was a mould for making terra-cotta plaques, upon which a Romano-Celtic deity with a wheel was represented. In *Cl. R.* XXIV, 1910, p. 263, there is a brief report of the excavations carried on from July to September, 1910. The most important discovery was an elaborately carved Roman altar with figures of Fortuna and Cupid, dedicated to Jupiter Dolichenus, Brigantia Caelestis, and Salus (Augusti). The eastern half of the Forum has been explored and found to consist of one long narrow chamber, beyond which on the east are remains of roughly constructed buildings of the fourth century. The line of the main road to the north with a ditch containing early pottery has been traced here.

DESBOROUGH.—**A Late Celtic Mirror.**—In *Archaeologia*, LXI, 1909, pp. 329–346 (2 pls.; 13 figs.), R. A. SMITH publishes a late Celtic mirror found at Desborough in 1908 during excavation for ironstone. It is of kidney form $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and has a handle 6

inches long. Its back is engraved with a delicate scroll pattern. It closely resembles a mirror found at Birdlip, Gloucestershire, in 1879, and dates from the second century B.C. The writer describes other mirrors of the same period and discusses a fibula dating from La Tène III found in the same field.

DUMPTON GAP. — A Late Celtic Village. — In *Archaeologia*, LXI, 1909, pp. 427-438 (3 plans; pl.; 8 figs.), H. HURD describes the excavation of a late Celtic settlement at Dumpton Gap, 1907-1909. A fosse 20 feet wide surrounded the village and there were numerous V-shaped trenches to carry off surface water. A rectangle, 49 yards by 37 yards, with a circular enclosure at the southeast end was uncovered, as were several oval pits. Five or six skulls and other bones, a hunting-spear, a loom weight, a hand comb, a bracelet, and many fragments of pottery were found. The vases were all wheel made, although some of them were very coarse. The writer also describes the late Celtic remains at Broadstairs and at Rumfields, St. Peters.

GOLDHANGER and CANEWDON. — Exploration of Red Hills. — In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIII, 1910, pp. 66-96 (11 figs.), H. WILMER and F. W. READER describe the excavation of Red Hills at Goldhanger and Canewdon in 1908 and 1909 (see *A.J.A.* XIII, p. 372). No satisfactory evidence to explain them was found. Notes are added by E. T. NEWTON on the animal remains; and by A. H. LYALL on the wood specimens. W. F. PETRIE argues that they were places where kelp was burned for soda. The theory is discussed by J. H. B. JENKINS.

HAMPSHIRE. — Recent Discoveries. — In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIII, 1910, pp. 96-100 (pl.), W. DALE reports the discovery in 1909 of neolithic flint flakes at **Norman Court Farm** near Clatford in the upper valley of the Test; also a bronze dagger and bone needle found in a barrow at **Ibworth**.

ICKLINGHAM. — Striated Flints. — In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIII, 1910, pp. 238-248 (2 pls.), R. SMITH publishes a series of striated flints of neolithic date from Icklingham, Suffolk. Finding by actual test that the scratches cannot be produced even by a steel tool, he accepts the theory of Dr. Allen Sturge, who possesses the largest collection of these flints, that the striations were caused by ice. He discusses briefly man's existence in the Ice Age.

LARGS. — A Bronze Age Cemetery. — In *Archaeologia*, LXII, 1910, pp. 239-250 (4 figs.), R. MUNRO describes a number of cinerary urns dating from the Bronze Age recently found at Largs, Ayrshire, and now in the museum at Glasgow. Among the minor objects found, was a perforated stone hammer.

MAUMBURY RINGS. — The Excavations of 1910. — In the *London Times*, quoted by the *Boston Transcript*, September 28, 1910, H. ST. GEORGE GRAY gives a general account of the excavations carried on for the last three years at Maumbury Rings. In the last campaign (August-September, 1910) several portions of the arena wall were found, as well as a few human skeletons and many minor objects.

OXFORD. — Bronzes at the Ashmolean Museum. — Eight small bronzes, 6 to 14 cm. high, which have recently been acquired by the Ashmolean Museum, are illustrated and described by P. GARDNER (*J.H.S.* XXX, 1910, pp. 226-235; 5 pls.), who notes the advantage such objects have for

the study of sculpture over the much-restored statues of full size. They are: (1) A flat figure of a hunter carrying a goat tied up on his shoulder, which is one of four similar examples of early Greek work from Crete, and dates probably from the seventh century B.C., the traditional beginning of the Daedalic art. Such figures were cut out of a sheet of metal and fashioned by beating and engraving, to be fastened on a background. (2) A warlike Athena, a late archaic or transitional Palladium. (3) A bearded warrior, dedicated by one Nicias; probably Peloponnesian if not Aeginetan, of 550-525 B.C. (4) A nude youth, perhaps from the Ptoan temple; probably Boeotian work and a portrait; a nail driven into the breast suggests the custom of vicarious torture of an image, in magic, but is more probably only a way of mending a flaw. (5) A youth standing to throw the cottabos; probably the support of a vessel used in the game. (6) Draped girl, running, with balls in her hands; probably fifth century Peloponnesian work, possibly even Argive. (7) Bearded Dionysus, with panther skin and bare feet, striding; an ornament from some vessel; early fifth century B.C. This type is known in vase-painting but not in sculpture. (8) Nude female figure, possibly Aphrodite, in Polyclitan attitude but with later proportions.

PULBOROUGH. — A Roman Building. — In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIII, 1910, pp. 121-129 (6 figs.), C. J. PRAETORIUS describes the remains of a large Roman building excavated at Pulborough, Sussex, in 1909. The pottery, coins, and other small objects found were of no special importance.

SILCHESTER. — Completion of the Excavations. — In *Archaeologia*, LXI, 1909, pp. 473-486 (3 plans; 5 figs.), W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE describes the excavations at Silchester in 1908 in parts of *Insulae* XXIX, XXXVI, and XXXVII. Three unimportant buildings were found, also the base of a small altar in front of the temple uncovered in 1907. Remains of the east gate were examined and the plans of it corrected. The road leading from this gate with a changed course was also investigated. The wall turret at the southeast corner was found to be rounded. Part of a silver seal having the rude bust of a man and four stars and the word *vivas* was the most important of the minor finds. *Ibid.* LXII, 1910, pp. 317-332 (6 figs.), W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M. STEPHENSON, and J. B. P. KARSLAKE describe the excavation of the walls and ditch outside the town in 1909. Two potters' kilns were discovered in the course of this work. The excavation of this site has now been completed.

AFRICA

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN NORTHERN AFRICA. — A summary of recent publications on Tunis and Algeria, both in books and in periodicals, is given by A. SCHULTEN in *Arch. Anz.* 1910, cols. 255-280 (12 figs.). At **Carthage** a beginning has been made of the much-needed work on the topography of the Punic city. Excavations on the round island in the War Harbor have disclosed the line of the quays, a circular construction of earth, 15 m. broad and 63 m. in diameter, strengthened by three walls of masonry, like the earthworks of the Romans besieging Numantia. A Punic cemetery of the fourth century B.C., Ard-el-Kheraib, lies in position, date, and burial-rites between the seventh to sixth century necropolis of Dermesh and that of the fourth to third century at St. Monica, thus showing the chronological

development of the old city northward. The well-known Punic miniature battle-axes are now explained as amulets, and are paralleled in Scandinavia and the Aegean. Excavations of interest have also been reported from **Thugga** (plan of city and of extremely well-preserved theatre); **Bulla Regia** (baths), **Thuburna** (swimming pools), **Simitthu** (necropolis), but the far more important and promising site of Utica is still neglected. The results are largely in the field of epigraphy. A new study of the land survey of proconsular Africa shows that, owing probably to the shape of the province, the main axis of measurement, *Decumanus Maximus*, was run, not west-east but north northwest-south southeast, in the direction Hippo Regius-Sufetula, and the *Cardo Maximus*, on the line Theveste-Clupea. A few interesting mosaics were found in a villa near **Hippo Regius**. One represents the buildings of a villa, with a bridge and a triumphal arch crowned by a quadriga; another a hunt, and an older one has a carpet pattern of acanthus. In Algeria the archaeological inventory of the district of **Tebessa** shows a surprising density of population, estimated as greater than that of the Rhine provinces to-day. The local industry was oil pressing. The work at **Timgad** is nearly finished, but there is little to report at present here or from **Lambaesis**. Excavations at **Thibilis**, published without plan, show the usual rectangular city, with *insulae* of 20-25 × 30 m. as against 20 m. by 20 m. at Timgad. Terra-cottas from a sanctuary of Baal-Saturn at Bir-bu-Rekba show the mixture of gods included in the cult of Saturn. A bearded male figure, seated and raising the right hand, is the same that is seen on coins of the African Clodius Albinus, with the inscription SAECULO FRUGIFERO, and represents Baal the Giver of Blessing; a lion-faced goddess resembles the Egyptian Sokit (see under Siagu), and a goddess nursing a child is the *dea nutrix* of inscriptions.

CARTHAGE. — Miscellaneous Antiquities. — There have recently been discovered at Carthage a terra-cotta disk inscribed *De Dei (donis) Potentius*; also a lead seal inscribed *Sergius comm(erci)us Afr[i]cae*. (P. MONCEAU, *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 181-183.) In the amphitheatre a *tabula lusoria* has been found which had three crosses of St. Andrew inside squares in the middle of the slab and on either side of them three rows of six bars. A seal with Greek inscriptions reads, on one side, Θεοδότου ἀπὸ ἐπάγχων, and on the other Δούλου τῆς Θεοτόκου. (A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, *Ibid.* pp. 208-210.) A recent examination of the water front shows that in the Punic period a great harbor, about 1500 m. long and 300 m. wide, existed between the "enclosure of Roquefeuil," Bordj-Djedid, and the foot of the hills of Odeon and Brysa. This was protected on the sea side by a fortified enclosure 2 km. long. After the Punic period there were extensive marine constructions south of the War Harbor. An extensive coasting trade was carried on from many small ports on the north shore of Lake Tunis, which was connected with Carthage by canal. (Dr. CARTON, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 622-631; fig.)

HADRUMETUM. — Latin Inscriptions. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 276-278, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE announces that Canon Leynaud found in the catacombs of Hadrumetum in 1908 forty-two Latin inscriptions, two of which he publishes.

MAHDIA. — Discoveries in 1910. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 268-269, 585-589 (2 figs.), A. MERLIN reports upon the discoveries made at

the ancient wreck off Mahdia in the summer of 1910 (see *A.J.A.* XIII, pp. 102-103, 374; XIV, pp. 248, 388-389). Five statuettes of bronze finely preserved were found. One is an Eros holding a cithara 0.42 m. high (Fig. 5); two others are grotesque women dancing to castanets, 0.295 m. and 0.315 m. high respectively; the fourth is a clown 0.32 m. high; and the fifth a seated actor, 0.135 m. high. The most important discovery was a bronze satyr 0.35 m. high. There were also found three griffins, two masks representing Bacchants, the mask of a tragic actor, three small griffins' heads, and a mirror handle, all of bronze, and many fragments of bronzes previously discovered, including the left arm of the large Eros found in 1907. The marble fragments were insignificant.

SIAGU. — **The Temple of Baal and Tanit.** — In *Notes et documents*, IV (Paris, 1910, E. Leroux. 58 pp.; 9 pls.; 7 figs.), A. MERLIN describes

the excavations of Captain Cassaigne in 1908, 1 km. northeast of Siagu. A large sanctuary was discovered which inscriptions prove was dedicated to Baal Saturn and Tanit Caelestis. It was a complicated structure containing several rooms or chapels. The separate finds were of no great importance. They consisted of a few fragmentary Latin inscriptions and one Punic inscription in seven lines. Several figures of goddesses were found, including five of a lion-headed goddess, one being of life size; a seated woman nursing an infant; a seated female figure; a male deity seated between sphinxes; two standing sphinxes; and headless statuettes of women, all of terra-cotta. The lion-headed figure is identified by means of a Roman coin as the *Genius Terrae Africae*. She was connected with Tanit. The temple dates from imperial times, and the absence of sculpture in stone shows that it belonged to a comparatively poor people.



FIGURE 5.—BRONZE EROS FROM MAHDIA (SCALE NEARLY 1 : 4½).

UNITED STATES

BALTIMORE.—**Curses on Lead Tablets.**—In 1908 Johns Hopkins University acquired 219 inscribed fragments of lead, most of which were attached to an iron spike. They proved to be parts of five *defixiones* or tablets with curses upon them, written in early Roman cursive characters. One of them against a slave Plotius is published by W. S. Fox in *The Johns Hopkins University Circular*, 1910, pp. 7–10. It is in 46 lines with something missing at the end, and is important for the examples of the Latin *sermo vulgaris* which it furnishes. Such forms as *uxsor*, *sei* for *si*, *seive* for *sivi*, *sueis* for *suis*, are found; also *quit* for *quid*, *uncis* for *unguis*, *cenua* for *genua*, *oriclam* for *auriculum*, *umblicus* for *umbilicus*, *femina* for *femora*, etc. The final *m* of the accusative singular is occasionally dropped.

BOSTON.—**Two Greek Bronzes.**—In *B. Mus. F. A.* VIII, 1910, pp. 49–50 (2 figs.), S. N. D. calls attention to two small bronzes of the fifth

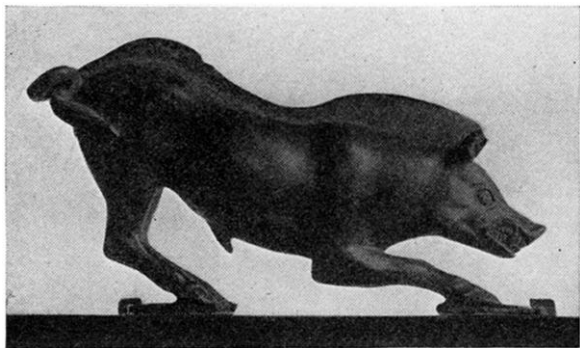


FIGURE 6.—BRONZE STATUETTE OF A BOAR.

century B.C. recently acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. One represents a lion about to attack, the other a boar on the defensive (Fig. 6). The two are probably parts of one composition, and may have stood on the rim of a large vase.

NEW YORK.—**Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum.**—In *B. Metr. Mus.* V, 1910, pp. 275–276, G. M. A. R. describes briefly the acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum in 1910. There are eleven marbles, seven bronzes, a silver handle, twenty-one Greek vases, an Arretine bowl, a glass urn, nine gems, three terra-cotta figurines, and 129 Tarentine terra-cottas. The most important marbles are the head of a goddess and a Roman sarcophagus. In addition there are a draped female figure of the third century, greater than life size; a Greek head of a youth wearing a fillet; a Praxitelean head of Aphrodite; a female head of fourth century type but Roman execution; part of a replica of the relief in Naples representing Aphrodite persuading Helen to join Paris; portrait of a girl of Roman date; and a small portrait head of a bald old man in high relief, also Roman. Among the vases are one Mycenaean with horizontal handles, eight Dipylon vases, two black-figured Ionic vases, two Athenian white

lecythi, one of which has an Amazon on it, and an Arretine vase with the name of the potter Tigranes. Several of the gems came from the Marlborough collection. *Ibid.* pp. 276-280 (3 figs.) E. R. describes the head of the goddess (Fig. 7). It is larger than life, the length of the face being 24.1 cm. and the total height 55.3 cm. The tip of the nose is missing and likewise the knot of hair on the top of the head, which was a separate piece. The writer thinks that it represents Persephone. He dates it early in the fourth century. He also describes the sarcophagus which has been known for many years. The relief represents the musical contest between the



FIGURE 7. — MARBLE HEAD IN NEW YORK (SCALE ABOUT 1 : 11).

Muses and the Sirens in the presence of Zeus, Hera, and Athena, and the Muses pulling off the wings of the defeated Sirens (Paus. IX, 34, 3). It dates from the time of the Antonines.

The Cesnola Collection of Cypriote Antiquities. — In *B. Metr. Mus.* V, 1910, pp. 229-233 (fig.), J. L. MYRES explains the rearrangement of the Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum in New York. More than half of the objects have been withdrawn from exhibition, but there are still shown more than 1000 vases, about 500 pieces of sculpture, 200 inscriptions, about 200 other objects of stone, such as vessels of alabaster, steatite, and serpentine, over 500 bronzes, about 400 terra-cotta statuettes, and more than 1000 pieces of jewellery, of which about 900 are of gold. The jewellery has been arranged in five groups; the sculptures in seven classes; and the vases in five periods, with subdivisions.

EARLY CHRISTIAN, BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL, AND RENAISSANCE ART

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

SIGNATURES OF MINIATURISTS. — H. VOLLMER in *Rep. f. K.* XXXIII, 1910, pp. 233-238, cites the following signatures of miniaturists, hitherto unknown: *Petrus Gilberti*, in the so-called "historical Bible" of

Guyart Desmoulins in the Royal Library at Brussels; *Hans Ott*, written on the walls of Jericho in a miniature representing the capture of that city in a manuscript of St. Gall; and *Staut*, a name found in the Crowning of Solomon in a Bible of the Stadtbibliothek at Hamburg. All these miniaturists are of the fifteenth century. The writer adds a new signature of an artist already known, viz., *Frater Rufillus*, found in a miniature of an earlier manuscript in the Hofbibliothek at Sigmaringen.

NEW PICTURES BY FRANCESCO NAPOLETANO.—To the three pictures which comprised the list of Francesco Napoletano's works hitherto known, S. DE RICCI adds two more: a Madonna and Child belonging to M. Salomon Reinach, identified by its clear affinities with the known works of this Leonardesque master, and another Madonna in a private collection in Geneva signed in most peculiar fashion: FR, a turnip (in Italian *napo*) LIA, i.e., FR(anciscus) NAPOLI(T)A(nus). An editor's note at the end of de Ricci's discussion announces the discovery of another Madonna by the same painter in the collection of Mr. G. Brauer. (*Burl. Mag.* XVIII, 1910, pp. 24-27.)

CYPRUS.—**The Present Condition of Architectural Monuments.**—In *Archaeologia*, LXII, 1910, pp. 125-136, G. JAFFERY makes a report upon the present condition of architectural monuments in Cyprus, particularly the Byzantine churches and monasteries, the mediaeval churches and castles, domestic buildings, and Venetian fortresses.

DENMARK.—**The Hage Gallery at Nivaa.**—The Hage gallery at Nivaa, Denmark, a private collection, almost unknown to the general public, forms the subject of an article by G. FRIZZONI in *L'Arte*, XIII, 1910, pp. 401-422. The most important works are: a Portrait of a Youth, attributed to Giovanni Bellini; a Madonna with Saints by Cima da Conegliano; a Portrait of a Man, by Latto; a Santa Conversazione, by Bonifacio Veronese; the Anguissola Family, a portrait group described by Vasari as the work of Sofonisba Anguissola, who belonged to the family mentioned; a Madonna by Bernardino Luini; a curious Holy Family ascribed to Ferdinand Bol; a Portrait of a Woman, by Rembrandt; and a Charity, by Cranach.

INDIA.—**The Frescoes of Ajantà.**—The rock-cut chapels and monasteries of Ajantà lie in the extreme northwest of the state of Hyderabad, Deccan. The excavations are very ancient, some of them dating from ca. 200 B.C. The frescoes, however, are much later, the best of them dating perhaps in the seventh century A.D. One of them represents Guatama Buddha, but most are incidents having reference to the doings of contemporary kings and their courts. The figures are usually less than life size, and the prevailing flesh-color is dark. Several styles can be distinguished. The technique consists of red line-drawing on the white plaster, then a thin terra-verde monochrome, next the local color, a strengthening of the outlines with blacks and browns, and a little shading. (CHRISTIANA J. HERRINGHAM, *Burl. Mag.* XVII, 1910, pp. 136-138.)

KERTCH.—**Enamelled Bronze Fibulae.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1910, pp. 108-110, Baron J. DE BAYE announces the discovery at Kertch of two enamelled bronze fibulae, 13 cm. long, of a type already found in Lithuania, Central Russia, and Ukrain. The blue enamel is mostly gone, but enough remains to show the character of the decoration. This is the

first time that fibulae of this kind have been found so far south. They preceded the encrusted jewellery (see *A.J.A.* XIII, p. 118).

STOCKHOLM. — **A Portrait of Lorenzo Tornabuoni.** — O. SIRÉN publishes in *Mh. f. Kunstw.* III, 1910, pp. 430–433, a portrait of a youth whom he identifies as Lorenzo Tornabuoni. The painting, in the Royal Palace at Stockholm, was ascribed by Berensen to Botticini, but Sirén contents himself with ascribing it to the atelier of Botticelli (or of Verocchio) of about 1480.

ITALY

VARIOUS DISCOVERIES. — In **Florence**, the restoration of the Palazzo Davanzati has brought to light in the *Camera di sposa* a series of frescoes representing a tragic love-story in the fashion of the history of Romeo and Juliet. They are of the fourteenth century. At **Foligno** the demolition of the convent of S. Margharita has disclosed fragments of frescoes representing scenes from the life of that saint, of the fifteenth century. They will be preserved in the local museum. A fresco discovered in a lunette of **Gubbio** cathedral represents God the Father, with two reclining female figures. To the right and left of the space originally occupied by Timoteo Viti's altar-piece, St. Mary Magdalene (now over the second altar to the right), are two figures of Sts. Peter and Paul. All these frescoes are in the style of Timoteo Viti. At **Mantua**, in Via S. Agnese, a fresco representing S. Lucia has been discovered, with the date 1422. At **Perugia**, in the church of S. Croce, removal of plaster has brought to light a Madonna with saints by a pupil of Bonfigli. A niche reopened in S. Maria Nuova is adorned with frescoes of the fourteenth century, representing the crucified Christ flanked by Sts. Bernard and Stephen, with the four evangelists above. These paintings are attributed to Picinini. The mosaic in S. Maria in Aracoeli at **Rome**, representing the Madonna with Sts. John Baptist and Francis, and a donor, which was formerly concealed by a painting by Pasquale de Rossi, has been removed to another part of the same chapel of S. Rosa da Viterbo, and placed on view. Critics assign it to *circa* 1300. (U. GNOLI, *Rev. Art. Chrét.* 1910, pp. 346–348.)

AREZZO. — **A Crucifix by Baccio da Montelupo.** — Vasari writes of Baccio da Montelupo that he made a wooden crucifix for the abbey of SS. Fiora and Lucilla in Arezzo, and this was recently brought to light in the abbey itself by A. DEL VITA, who publishes a reproduction and description in *Riv. d' Arte*, 1910, pp. 90–92.

BAGNACAVALLLO. — **The Pieve of S. Pietro in Sylvis.** — *Boll. Arte*, IV, 1910, pp. 325–352, contains an account of the *pieve* of S. Pietro and its monuments, by A. MESSERI. Its origin dates from the fifth or sixth century, and it has apparently suffered little change. The exterior is noteworthy for its unusually large number of windows and decoration of pilaster strips, blind arcades, and pensile arches. The interior has a nave arcade on piers, and below the presbyterium is a crypt, with wings extending under the side aisles. The sculptures preserved in the church include an interesting ciborium which Messeri ascribes to the early seventh century, and the primitive altar of the church, now used as the base of a statue of St. Peter. A fresco in the south aisle representing the Deposition, ascribed by some writers to the Pre-Giottesque period, is held for a product of the Quattro-

cento by the writer. The Giottesque frescoes of the apse are dated by the accompanying inscription in the fourteenth century. They represent Christ in Majesty (in the vault), and the Crucifixion flanked by two groups of apostles. Upon three of the pillars of the nave arcade are Madonnas, each in a different pose, the third of which, recently brought to light and revealing a decidedly Dantesque profile, has been held to be a reminiscence of a putative visit of the "divine poet" to Bagnacavallo. The altar-piece (Madonna and Saints, with stories of Mary and Peter in the predella) is by B. Ramenghi, *dit* Bagnacavallo.

CAMPIGLIA MARITTIMA.—*Pieve di S. Giovanni.*—In *Riv. d'Arte*, 1910, pp. 53–61, a description of the practically unknown church of S. Giovanni at Campiglia Marittima is given by P. BACCI. The architectural fragments found in the church or its vicinity date from the eighth to the twelfth century and include one particularly interesting monument, a fragment of a composite pillar consisting of four columns joined together by human figures (twelfth century). The basilica itself has one aisle and transept, and the lintel of the portal consists of the front of an ancient sarcophagus, with reliefs representing the Calydonian boar-hunt. Inscriptions give the dates of construction 1109–1117, and the name of the architect, *Magister Matheus*.

CARPI.—*A New Work by Bartolomeo di Giovanni.*—An altar-piece belonging to Sig. P. Foresti of Carpi is reproduced by A. VENTURI in *L'Arte*, XIII, 1910, pp. 286–288. It represents the Madonna enthroned, with Sts. Louis of Toulouse and John Evangelist, and two donors. The picture is dated 1486, by an inscription on the lowest step of the throne, and its characteristics are entirely those of Ghirlandaio's imitator, Bartolomeo di Giovanni (Berensen's "Alunno di Domenico").

CASTELNUOVO D'ASTI.—*Frescoes in S. Maria di Vezzolano.*—The frescoes on this abbey are described by LISA MOTTA CIACCIO in *L'Arte*, XIII, 1910, pp. 334–352. The earliest are found on a Romanesque jube of 1189. In the cloister is found a series of paintings of the thirteenth century, mostly showing the close relationship with French miniatures, followed by a series of the fourteenth century containing two scenes of considerable importance: an Adoration of the Magi, and a 'Contrasto dei Vivi e Morti.' The writer is inclined to dismiss the suggestion of a central Italian origin for the latter frescoes, and ascribes them to local artists. The iconography of the 'Contrasto' is peculiar in representing the dead as upright and animated skeletons. Other products of the same Piedmontese school are the frescoes recently discovered in S. Domenico at Turin, and those on the façade of S. Giovanni dei Campi at Piobesi Torinese.

FLORENCE.—*A Souvenir of the Baptistery Competition.*—Of the reliefs submitted in the competition for the commission of the gates of the Baptistery, only two are preserved, those of Ghiberti and Brunellesco, although seven artists were admitted to the contest. The subject, 'The Sacrifice of Isaac,' is represented in a print of the latter part of the fifteenth century, in the Uffizi. The print corresponds so closely to Brunellesco's model that its original must also have been composed according to the specifications, but has sufficient originality to show that we have to do with a copy of a third model submitted in the competition. (P. KRISTELLER, *Boll. Arte*, IV, 1910, pp. 277–281.)

The Altar of S. Giovanni. — From a description left by Gori, and the existing fragments in the Opera del Duomo, the architect Castelucci has restored the appearance of the primitive altar of the Florence baptistery in a drawing reproduced in *Riv. d'Arte*, pp. 73–87, by G. POGGI. Poggi places the construction of the monument in the beginning of the thirteenth century. His article contains in addition a sketch of its subsequent history, and a description of the principal additions made to the altar in the fourteenth century, viz., the *gradino* of Andrea Pucci, and the tabernacle made, at least in part, by Giovanni di Jacopo, whose name appears upon one of the supports of the tabernacle still existing in the baptistery.

A New Attribution to Bertoldo. — The two sarcophagi in the Sassetti chapel in S. Trinità have been attributed on the authority of Fantozzi to Giuliano da Sangallo. The work reveals the hand of a follower of Donatello, whom A. VENTURI identifies with Bertoldo di Giovanni (*L'Arte*, XIII, 1910, pp. 385–389).

OSTIA. — A Christian Church. — In *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* XVI, 1910, pp. 57–62, D. VAGLERI describes the little mediaeval church found near the theatre at Ostia. In the ruins are found sarcophagi, bones, and fragments of sculpture, in the complete disorder that testifies to a violent destruction of the church by the Saracens. Among the fragments is an epitaph: HIC | QVIRIACVS | DORMIT · IN PACE, which may refer to the Ostian martyr of that name, to whom and his companions the church was doubtless dedicated.

PISA. — An Early Thirteenth Century Painting. — M. SALMI publishes in *Riv. d'Arte*, 1910, pp. 67–72, a painting in S. Francesco of the early thirteenth century representing St. Francis in the centre, with little *storie* from his life at either side. It is the picture attributed to Cimabue by Vasari in his life of that artist, but is rather by a mediocre artist of the school of Bonaventura Berlinghieri, who painted a very similar panel which is still preserved in S. Francesco at Pescia.

PORTONOVO. — The Church of S. Maria. — The church of S. Maria at Portonovo is a five-aisled basilica, with a partially central plan, the crossing being covered by an elliptical cupola on squinches. The capitals are cubical with the corners bevelled. The tunnel-vault of the nave is supported by transverse arches carried on corbelled colonnettes which rise from the capitals of the nave-pillars. The chief feature of the exterior is the low octagonal drum enclosing the cupola, which is decorated on each side by a series of three blind arches on colonnettes. The archaic character of the construction and decoration shows that the present church is identical with the original construction of the eleventh century, and is not a reconstruction of the thirteenth. (G. AURINI, *L'Arte*, XIII, 1910, pp. 473–476.)

ROME. — Christian Inscriptions. — R. PARIBENI publishes a series of Christian inscriptions in *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1910, pp. 5–14, which are to be found in the Museo delle Terme. The most interesting are: a Greek epitaph from the suburbs of Rome, dated 401 and containing the formula $\mu\kappa\rho\tilde{\omega} \pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ (a translation of the Latin *plus minus*) and a curious minatory phrase directed against a possible violator of the tomb; and a fragment of a dedication to the Roman martyrs S. Lorenzo and SS. Giovanni and Paolo.

SYRACUSE. — Drawings by Filippo Paladino. — The artist Filippo Paladino, born near Florence in 1544, and still in Tuscany in 1586, was

sent to prison afterwards for assault and finally exiled to Malta, where he painted various works. Later he established himself in Sicily, dying there about 1614. E. MAUCERI publishes in *Boll. Arte*, IV, 1910, pp. 396-405 a selection from two large volumes of sketches by this artist which are preserved in the Syracuse museum.

VENICE. — **A New Document on Giovanni d' Alemagna.** — G. LORENZETTI publishes in *L' Arte*, XIII, 1910, pp. 285-286, a document from the Venetian Archivio di Stato which records the giving of Venetian citizenship to a "*Johannes pictor . . . quondam Johannis de Upphenon Alemanie.*" It is possible that the painter meant is the Giovanni d'Alemagna, collaborator of Antonio Vivarini, inasmuch as he too was the son of a "Johannes." "Upphenon" may be identified with Uffenheim, a village not far from Nuremberg. Gebhardt had already found traces of the influence of the Nuremberg school on the art of Giovanni d'Alemagna. The date of the new document, 1417, is on the other hand hard to reconcile with 1441, the earliest date hitherto certified in the career of the painter, particularly as the citizenship was granted only after fifteen years of residence, showing that the artist was already in Venice in 1403.

SPAIN

MONFORTE. — **The Adoration of the Magi by Van der Goes.** — S. REINACH gives in *Gaz. B.-A.* IV, 1910, pp. 104-107, a history and reproduction of the Adoration of the Magi by Van der Goes, only recently made known to the public, which has existed in the little church of Monforte since 1593. On the point of being sold to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum for 1,180,000 francs, the Spanish government forbade its exportation.

TOLEDO. — **A Sculptured Group by El Greco.** — W. ROTHES contributes to *Mh. f. Kunstw.* III, 1910, pp. 346-347, a description of a group in the theological seminary at Toledo, which is said to be proved as a work of El Greco's by documentary evidence, and is so considered on internal grounds by Rother. It represents the Madonna, surrounded by angels, giving a liturgical garment to S. Ildefonso. The work displays a talent inferior to that of El Greco as a painter.

FRANCE

LAVAL. — **Frescoes of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries.** — The most important of the frescoed decorations of the churches of Laval and its vicinity are illustrated by L. LÉCUREUX in *Rev. Art Chrét.* 1910, pp. 223-240. He distinguishes five schools, differing one from the other in choice of colors and technique, two of the twelfth century, and three of the thirteenth. In the chapel of St.-Pierre-le-Potier, the apse shows the remains of a Virgin or Christ surrounded by an aureole, and its anterior portion is frescoed with a series of allegories of the Months. The latter *motif* is also used to decorate the soffits of the arches of the transept in St. Martin. In the nave appears an interesting "Gallery of Kings" of the twelfth century. The chapel of Pritz, about a mile north of Laval, has the allegories of the Months on the intrados of the apsidal arch. This series (thirteenth century) is later than that of St. Martin and shows some iconographic divergencies. The most interesting paintings described by Lécureux are those of the thirteenth century in the apse of the north transept of St.

Martin, belonging to the thirteenth century. Here we see a Cana Wedding, a Noli me tangere, and a History of the Monk Theophilus, together with Miracles of the Virgin, of the fourteenth century.

PARIS.—**The Bible of Robert de Billyng and Jean Pucelle.**—In *Rev. Art Chrét.* 1910, pp. 297–308, L. DELISLE reproduces several illuminations from the Bible of Robert de Billyng and Jean Pucelle (Bibl. Nat., Ms. latin 11935), and discusses its history and the other products of the atelier from which it came. The title which he ascribes to it is traced in the signature which appears at the end of Revelation.

Illuminations by Michelino da Besozzo.—Ms. lat. n. 5888 in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris is an illuminated manuscript containing the sermon pronounced at the funeral of Gian Galeazzo Visconti in 1402. The frontispiece is an Apotheosis of Gian Galeazzo which shows undoubted community of authorship with Michelino da Besozzo's Betrothal of St. Catherine in the Academy at Siena. The second part of the codex consists of a genealogy of the Visconti, from Aeneas to Filippo Maria, illustrated by portraits (G. ZAPPA, *L'Arte*, XIII, 1910, pp. 443–449). The same attribution is given by P. TOESCA, *Rass. d'Arte*, X, 1910, pp. 156–158.

Signatures of Miniaturists.—*Gaz. B.-A.* IV, 1910, pp. 173–194, contains an article by F. DE MÉLY on the signatures found in the miniatures of the "Histoire du bon roi Alexandre," a manuscript in the Musée des Beaux-Arts at Paris. It is of the middle of the fifteenth century, written by Jean Wauquelin for Duke Philip the Good of Burgundy. De Mély succeeds in identifying the signatures of Wilhelm Vreland (W), of a certain Ugo de Vosor, and possibly that of a "Simon de la Meuse" (MOSIENSIS SIOEMEO). MAGISTER WILLELMVS appears as a signature in Ms. fr. 9199 of the Bibliothèque Nationale, containing the "Miracles de Notre-Dame" with miniatures much resembling those of the "Histoire." Both manuscripts were, therefore, probably illuminated in the atelier of Master William Vreland.

ROUMOIS.—**Gothic Sculptures of the Early Sixteenth Century.**—P. VITRY publishes in *Rev. Art Chrét.* 1910, pp. 255–259 (after L. d'Heudières), a series of Gothic figures of a school localized in this district of Normandy which flourished about 1480–1520. These are: a St. Adrien in the church of Boscherville; a St. Roch in the church of Catelon; a St. Jacques in the church of Bosc-Renoult; a figure of a saint praying in a boat, of which a friend holds the helm, the iconography of which is obscure, in the church of Touville-sur-Montfort; a Ste. Barbe in the same church; and a figure of a young gentleman of the time of Louis XII in the church of Thuit-Simer. All of these sculptures are purely Gothic, showing a survival of the great schools of the fifteenth century, untouched as yet by Italian influence.

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM.—**Portrait of Lucas van Leyden.**—To the two "autoportraits" of Lucas hitherto known, viz., the painting at Braunschweig and the Dürer drawing in Lille, E. BOCH (*Mh. f. Kunstw.*, III, 1910, pp. 405–407) adds two more: the figure gazing at the spectator in the print of the Crowning with Thorns of 1519, and particularly a more youthful

likeness in similar pose in a Divine Service, recently acquired by the Rijks Museum of Amsterdam.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL. — **A Remarkable Holbein Woodcut.** — There was recently discovered in the Basel library a woodcut which served as illustration to Sebastian Münster's "*Canones super novum instrumentum luminarium*" (Basel, 1534). This illustration, entitled "*Instrumentum novum utriusque luminaris*," consists of an elaborate design, meant to illustrate the celestial mathematics of the sun and moon. The design is evidently cut after a drawing by Holbein the Younger. It is discussed by H. KOEGLER, *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* XXXI, 1910, pp. 254-268.

GERMANY

GERMAN DRAWINGS OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY. — M. GEISBERG publishes in *Mh. f. Kunstw.* III, 1910, pp. 377-382, two drawings of the fifteenth century. The first, now in the Städel Institute at Frankfurt, represents a maiden holding a flower, and is clearly the work of the "Meister E. S." It is inscribed on the back "Dem Knaben." The other is a design for a Gothic beaker, preserved in the collection of Erlangen University, and a work of the Hausbuchmeisters.

BERLIN. — **A Rediscovered Memling(?).** — In *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, pp. 173 f., S. REINACH reports that he has discovered in the Kappel collection in Berlin the picture formerly in the Quédeville collection published in Reinach's *Répertoire des Peintures*, vol. I, p. 330, from an engraving in the *Moyen Age* by Lacroix. The inscription reads, in part, *De Nieuwenhove conjux domicella Johannis et Michaelis*. The attribution to Memling seems probable.

A Painting by Bernardino Licinio. — With the publication of a Madonna with Sts. Peter and John Baptist, belonging to Herr Vallerium von Loga of Berlin, D. VON HADELN contributes notes on the *œuvre* of this painter, and cites two hitherto unrecognized drawings, one in the Louvre (portrait of a youth), the other in the Uffizi (study for a girl's portrait).

A New Rembrandt. — The Tobias with the Angel, which recently entered the Kaiser Friedrich Museum with the ascription to G. Flinck, is evidently done after Rembrandt's sketch of the same subject in the Bonnat collection at Paris. This and other considerations have caused W. BODE to conclude that we have to do with an original of the master himself, and not of his pupil. (*Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* XXXI, 1910, pp. 159-163).

A New Fouquet Drawing. — M. J. FRIEDLÄNDER has found in the Kupferstichkabinett at Berlin a drawing which he regards as a study for the head of Guillaume Jouvenel in the well-known picture by Fouquet in the Louvre. Only one other drawing has hitherto been attributed to this artist, viz. the study of a head in the Heseltine collection in London. (*Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* XXXI, 1910, pp. 227-230).

Painted Ivory Casket. — E. DIEZ publishes in *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.* XXXI, 1910, pp. 231-244, a painted ivory casket in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, which he assigns to the period covered by the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries. A list is given of existing examples of such caskets,

which are of Islamic origin, and according to Diez, of Syrian provenience. The article attempts to trace the development of some of the decorative *motifs*, such as the medallions filled with arabesques, the Orpheus, and the birds holding twigs in beak.

ERBACH.—**The Collection in the Castle.**—In *R. Arch.* XVI, 1910, pp. 166–168, S. REINACH describes briefly the collection in the castle of Reinhartshausen at Erbach (Rheingau). It is the property of Prince Albert of Prussia, and contains a number of unpublished ancient marbles as well as a much larger number of interesting Italian, Flemish, and Dutch paintings, a few paintings of the German school, one of the school of Ribera, and one which is attributed in the (manuscript) catalogue to Watteau.

MAINZ.—**An Early Document on Hans Backoffen.**—F. T. KLING-ELSCHMIDT publishes in *Mh. f. Kunstw.* III, 1910, pp. 284–285, an item of the accounts of St. Stephan in Mainz, which attests the presence of Backoffen in that city in 1509; and also shows that he carved in wood as well as stone. It is the earliest document known concerning Backoffen.

MUNICH.—**The Exhibition of Mohammedan Art.**—Articles descriptive of the exhibition of Mohammedan art in Munich appear in *Burl. Mag.* XVII, 1910, pp. 283–290, by ROGER FRY, and in *Gaz. B.-A.* IV, 1910, pp. 255–260, by R. KOEHLIN. The exhibition has had the effect of emphasizing anew the Sassanid foundations of Mussulman art, its importance for the proper understanding of the origins of the mediaeval art of Europe, and its relation to the elder Mesopotamian styles. A second article by FRY in *Burl. Mag.* XVII, 1910, pp. 327–333, deals with the derivation of the Mussulman arabesques from the Greek palmette, through the medium of Coptic art, and with Mussulman ceramics, glass, and incrustated bronzes. The miniatures of the exhibition are discussed by A. L. MAYER, *Mh. f. Kunstw.* III, 1910, pp. 331–339.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

BUDAPEST.—**The Nemes Collection.**—P. SCHUBRING describes the Nemes collections, at present on exhibition as a loan to the Budapest gallery, in *Z. Bild. K.* XL, 1910, pp. 29–38. The most important pictures, of which he gives reproductions in his article, are: a Coronation of the Virgin by Simone da Bologna; a Florentine triptych of 1379 (Annunciation, Madonna, angels and saints), a Holy Night by Defendente Ferrari; a Salome by Andrea Solario; a Madonna by Giampetrino; portraits by Morone and Bronzino; a Ruined Temple by F. Guardi; a Circumcision by G. B. Tiepolo; a Landscape by Salvatore Rosa; the Carnival and Drinkers by Goya; a Magdalen by El Greco; and a Cana Wedding by the “Master with the Apes.”

GREAT BRITAIN

Portrait of Catherine Howard by Holbein.—In *Burl. Mag.* XVII, 1910, pp. 193–199, L. CURT discusses Holbein's portraiture of Catherine Howard, fifth wife of Henry VIII, with particular reference to a likeness recently discovered in a collection in the west of England, which is Holbein's original of a copy now in the National Gallery. The identity of the sitter is proved by a series of miniatures and drawings by the artist, among

which is a sketch for the design of the jewel (the story of Lot's wife) which the queen wears on her necklace.

BARNSTAPLE.—**An Early Sixteenth Century Chasuble.**—A chasuble has recently been restored to the parish church of St. Peters of Barnstaple in Devonshire, to which it seems to have originally belonged, being in all likelihood mentioned in an inventory of the "ornaments" belonging to the church, made in the reign of Elizabeth. Its embroidery dates it in the early sixteenth century. At the intersection of the cross on the back is a figure of the Virgin and Child. (MARY PHILLIPS PERRY, *Burl. Mag.*, XVIII, 1910, pp. 51-52.)

LONDON.—**A Persian Silver Dish.**—In *Archaeologia*, LXI, 1909, pp. 381-382 (pl.) O. M. DALTON publishes a Persian silver dish of the fourth century A.D. recently acquired by the British Museum. The design, which is partly engrossed and partly made separately and soldered on, represents Sapor II (310-380 A.D.) hunting deer.

A Work by Bernardino Parentino.—A St. Sebastian in the King's collection is identified by L. CUST and T. BORENIUS ('Notes on Pictures in the Royal Collections XVI,' in *Burl. Mag.* XVII, 1910, pp. 213-215) as a work by the little known Bernardino Parentino, pupil and imitator of Mantegna.

A Diptych by Arcangelo di Cola da Camerino.—Since the destruction of the triptych in the Church of the Monastero dell' Isola (Cessapalombo), no authenticated work by Arcangelo di Cola da Camerino was found until the appearance of a diptych in the collection of Mrs. Longland in London, bearing his name on the back. One part of the diptych displays a Madonna bearing evident traces of the influence of Gentile da Fabriano, the other represents the Crucifixion and betrays a Siennese foundation in the master's education. The resemblance of the diptych to a triptych in the Vatican gallery permits the attribution of the latter to Arcangelo. (A. VENTURI, *L'Arte*, XIII, 1910, pp. 377-381.)

A New Bosch.—The Mocking of Christ by Hieronymus Bosch, which was recently sold at the Stainton sale to Mr. W. B. Paterson and Carfax and Co., is reproduced with a commentary by C. PHILLIPS in *Burl. Mag.* XVII, 1910, pp. 321-327. It is a more elaborate rendering of his favorite subject than is usual with the painter, having more figures and detail, and furnishing an extreme example of his satirical caricature.

OLD SARUM.—**The Excavations of 1909.**—In *Proc. Soc. Ant.* XXIII, 1910, pp. 190-200 (2 plans), W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE reports in greater detail the excavations at Old Sarum in 1909 described in *A.J.A.* XIV, p. 136.

AFRICA

CARTHAGE.—**Christian Antiquities.**—In *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.* 1910, pp. 45-55, A. L. DELATTRE reports the discovery of a new fragment of the well-known relief of the Virgin, Angel, and Prophets, an additional piece of the inscription of the martyrs Saturus, Saturninus, Revocatus, and Secundulus, and a *tabula lusoria* of Christian character. (See p. 112.)

UNITED STATES

ITALIAN PICTURES IN AMERICAN COLLECTIONS.—F. MASON PERKINS comments in *Rass. d'Arte*, X, 1910, pp. 99-100, on four impor-

tant Italian works in America: a Betrothal of St. Catherine of Alexandria in the possession of Mr. Morison of Boston; an extraordinary male portrait by Alvise Vivarini in the Johnson collection at Philadelphia; a Portrait of a Lady by Ridolfo Ghirlandaio belonging to Mr. L. R. Ehrich of New York; and a St. Francis by Antoniazio Romano in the collection of Mr. D. F. Platt, of Englewood, N. J. *Ibid.* p. 146, J. BRECK writes of a Madonna with Saints Francis and Jerome in the Platt collection, which he assigns to Cavazzola.

NEW YORK. — Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum. — The Metropolitan Museum has recently acquired an Assumption of the Virgin by Benvenuto di Giovanni (*B. Metr. Mus.* 1910, pp. 249-250, gift of Mr. J. P. Morgan); a bronze crucifix, German work of about the eleventh century; a French candlestick of bronze of the twelfth century; a Limoges casket of the thirteenth century; two French ivory diptychs of the end of the fourteenth century; three Italian plaquettes, with figures in niello of the fifteenth century; a German thimble of enamelled silver, dated 1577 and probably made at Augsburg; three figured pewter plates, German of the sixteenth century; a carved chair from the Tyrol of the sixteenth or early seventeenth century (*ibid.* pp. 214-217); and a sculptured Spanish altarpiece (the Pentecost) of the fifteenth century (*ibid.* pp. 146-148).

Pictures in the Hoe Collection. — F. J. MATHER, Jr. writes in *Burl. Mag.* XVII, 1910, pp. 315-316, of the paintings in the Hoe collection. He mentions a Madonna and Child with the Infant St. John and Two Angels as the earliest of the Italian pictures. It belongs to the atelier of Filippo Lippi. The Persian Sibyl, attributed to Ambrosius Benson, is, according to an editorial note appended to the article, a copy of a similar figure in a picture attributed to Mostaert in the Antwerp gallery, which is in turn a replica of the portrait of Jacqueline of Bavaria, in the same gallery. The Young Girl holding a Medal on a Chain, ascribed to Rembrandt, is doubted as a work of that master in the note mentioned. The most important works of the French school are an Infancy of Bacchus, ascribed to Poussin, and the portrait of Viotti the musician, which is attributed to Chardin.

An Early Work by Caravaggio. — "A Bacchus, with some bunches of grapes, done with great diligence, but with some dryness of manner" is the description given by Baglione of the first picture painted by Michelangelo da Caravaggio at Rome. This description suffices to identify a painting in the possession of Mr. Carl Glucksmann of New York. (*J. BRECK, L'Arte*, XIII, 1910, pp. 468-469.)

AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ARIZONA. — Pit-Dwellings. — In *Rec. Past*, IX, 1910, pp. 291-297 (4 figs.), J. W. FEWKES describes pit-dwellings at Black Falls, Arizona, a type of habitation hitherto unrecognized in America. They are excavated in rock or earth with a vertical entrance through the roof, which is on the level with the ground or slightly above it. Rooms usually lead off the main chamber where the fire hole was located. A common form consists

of subterranean rooms arranged along the base of a low elevation, the rocky sides of which form a shelter for the entrance. Usually there are no walls above ground, simply a row of dwellings in the lee of low cliffs. The chambers are rectangular with rounded corners. The Old Caves in the lava beds about 12 miles from Flagstaff should be classed as pit-dwellings, and other examples are to be found in New Mexico and elsewhere. They were abandoned as dwellings in prehistoric times.

SIoux CITY.—**The Excavation of a Mound.**—In *Rec. Past*, IX, 1910, pp. 309–311 (plan), H. C. POWERS describes the excavation of a large mound about 12 miles northwest of Sioux City, in September, 1910. It is in the shape of a crescent, 360 feet from point to point, 150 feet wide, and 12 feet high in the centre. A trench 74 feet long was dug to the centre of the mound. Great quantities of potsherds, bones, bone implements, stone and flint implements, etc., were found, but no human bones. The pottery was similar to that found all over the eastern United States. Two specimens of carved stone were found; one representing a bird and the other a bear.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—**Results of Explorations in 1907–1909.**—In *Z. Ethn.* XLII, 1910, pp. 687–749 (12 figs.), WALTER LEHMANN investigates the racial, linguistic, and cultural relations of the various peoples of Central America. He attributes the sparseness of settlement on the Atlantic coast to the forests which the damp climate fostered, and to the difficult means of communication. He describes and illustrates many polychrome utensils from Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, etc., and gives comparative tables of the different languages of the region.

HONDURAS.—**The Excavations in the Chamelecon and Oloa Valleys.**—In *Rec. Past*, IX, 1910, pp. 195–201 (pl.; 9 figs.), A. H. BLACKISTON describes his excavations in the valleys of the Chamelecon and Oloa rivers, Honduras. One mound near **San Pedro**, 58 feet wide, and 91 feet long, was found to contain little of importance. It had an outer wall of irregularly shaped stones from 1 to 2½ feet thick, and masses of burnt clay were found here and there through it. Another in the immediate vicinity yielded many jars 1½ to 2 feet high, containing a great number of carved objects. Three *playas* were also examined. In the most important at **San Miguel**, two skulls were found 15 to 18 feet below the surface, a great number of clay whistles of many shapes, and vases of different degrees of excellence. The writer argues that the river Oloa was originally at a lower level and that the mounds which once covered these burials were levelled by successive floods.

NAKUN.—**A Maya Settlement.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1910, pp. 485–489 (plan), Count M. DE PÉRIGNY describes his discoveries at Nakun, northern Guatemala, in 1909. The town was rectangular in shape, each side facing one of the points of the compass, and composed of about twenty buildings, now in ruins, arranged methodically along the long sides. Outside the town were several other buildings, including two temples 30 m. high, in front of one of which was a stele covered with hieroglyphs. Another temple is preserved to a height of 40 m. and still has remains of its staircases. At the foot of it is a much-weathered stele representing a warrior. The buildings are solidly built of stones and earth with a revetment of squared blocks. He concludes that it was a Maya settlement, although the ruins have certain characteristics not found in Yucatan.

BOLIVIA. — **The Hernmarck Expedition of 1908-1909.** — In *Z. Ethn.* XLII, 1910, pp. 806-822 (map; 13 figs.), ERLAND NORDENSKIÖLD gives a partial account of the Hernmarck Expedition to Bolivia in 1908-1909. He describes burial mounds, urns with geometric decoration, rollers of earthenware, grave ornaments, etc.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abh.: Abhandlungen. *Allg. Ztg.*: Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung. *Alt. Or.*: Der alte Orient. *Am. Anthr.*: American Anthropologist. *Am. Archit.*: American Architect. *A.J.A.*: American Journal of Archaeology. *A. J. Num.*: American Journal of Numismatics. *A. J. Sem. Lang.*: American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature. *Ami d. Mon.*: Ami des Monuments. *Ant. Denk.*: Antike Denkmäler. *Ann. Arch. Anth.*: Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology. *Arch. Ael.*: Archaeologia Aeliana. *Arch. Anz.*: Archäologischer Anzeiger. *Arch. Rec.*: Architectural Record. *Arch. Rel.*: Archiv für Religionswissenschaft. *Arch. Miss.*: Archives de Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires. *Arch. Stor. Art.*: Archivio Storico dell' Arte. *Arch. Stor. Lomb.*: Archivio Storico Lombardo. *Arch. Stor. Patr.*: Archivio della r. società romana di storia patria. *Athen.*: Athenaeum (of London). *Ath. Mitt.*: Mitteilungen d. k. d. Archaeol. Instituts, Athen. Abt.

Beitr. Assy.: Beiträge zur Assyriologie. *Ber. Kunsts.*: Amtliche Berichte aus den Königlichen Kunstsammlungen. *Berl. Akad.*: Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. *Berl. Phil. W.*: Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift. *Bibl. Stud.*: Biblische Studien. *Bibl. World*: The Biblical World. *B. Ac. Hist.*: Boletín de la real Academia de la Historia. *Boll. Arte*: Bollettino d' Arte. *Boll. Num.*: Bollettino Italiano di Numismatica. *Bonn. Jb.*: Bonner Jahrbücher: Jahrbücher des Vereins von Altertumsfreunden im Rheinlande. *B. S.A.*: Annual of the British School at Athens. *B. S.R.*: Papers of the British School at Rome. *B. Arch. M.*: Bulletin Archéol. du Ministère. *B. Arch. C. T.*: Bulletin Archéologique du Comité des Travaux hist. et scient. *B. C.H.*: Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique. *B. Inst. Ég.*: Bulletin de l'Institut Égyptien (Cairo). *B. Metr. Mus.*: Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. *B. Mus. Brux.*: Bulletin des Musée Royaux des arts decoratifs et industriels à Bruxelles. *B. Mus. F. A.*: Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin, Boston. *B. Num.*: Bulletin de Numismatique. *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.*: Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de France. *B. Soc. Anth.*: Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. *B. Mon.*: Bulletin Monumental. *B. Com. Rom.*: Bullettino d. Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma. *B. Arch. Crist.*: Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana. *B. Pal. It.*: Bullettino di Paleontologia Italiana. *Burl. Gaz.*: Burlington Gazette. *Burl. Mag.*: Burlington Magazine. *Byz. Z.*: Byzantinische Zeitschrift.

Chron. Arts: Chronique des Arts. *Cl. Phil.*: Classical Philology. *Cl. R.*: Classical Review. *C. R. Acad. Insc.*: Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. *C.I.A.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. *C.I.G.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum. *C.I.L.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. *C.I.S.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum.

Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.: Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική. *Eph. Ep.*: Ephemeris Epigraphica. *Eph. Sem. Ep.*: Ephemeris für Semitische Epigraphik. *Exp. Times*: The Expository Times.

Fornvänner: Fornvänner: meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien.

Gaz. B.-A.: Gazette des Beaux-Arts. *G.D.I.*: Sammlung der griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften.

I.G.: Inscriptiones Graecae (for contents and numbering of volumes, cf. *A.J.A.* IX, 1905, pp. 96-97). *I.G.A.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae, ed. Roehl. *I.G. Arg.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Argolidis. *I.G. Ins.*: Inscriptiones Graecarum Insularum. *I.G. Sept.*: Inscriptiones Graeciae Septentrionalis. *I.G. Sic. It.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Siciliae et Italiae.

Jb. Arch. I.: Jahrbuch d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts. *Jb. Kl. Alt.*: Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum, Geschichte und deutsche Litteratur und für Pädagogik. *Jb. Kunst. Samm.*: Jahrbuch der Kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses. *Jb. Phil. Päd.*: Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik (Fleckeisen's Jahrbücher). *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.*: Jahrbuch d. k. Preuss. Kunstsammlungen. *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.*: Jahreshäfte des oesterreichischen Archäologischen Instituts. *J. Asiat.*: Journal Asiatique. *J.A.O.S.*: Journal of American Oriental Society. *J. B. Archaeol.*: Journal of the British Archaeological Association. *J. B. Archit.*: Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects. *J. Bibl. Lit.*: Journal of Biblical Literature. *J. H.S.*:

Journal of Hellenic Studies. *J. Int. Arch. Num.*: Διέθνῃς Ἐφημερίς τῆς νομισματικῆς ἀρχαιολογίας, Journal international d'archéologie numismatique (Athens).

Kb. Gesamtv.: Korrespondenzblatt des Gesamtvereins der deutschen Geschichts- und Altertumsvereine. *Klio*: Klio: Beiträge zur alten Geschichte. *Kunstchr.*: Kunstchronik.

Mb. Num. Ges. Wien.: Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. *Mh. f. Kunstw.*: Monatshefte für Kunstwissenschaft. *Mél. Arch. Hist.*: Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire (of French School in Rome). *Mél. Fac. Or.*: Mélanges de la Faculté Orientale, Beirut. *M. Acc. Modena*: Memorie della Regia Accademia di scienze, lettere ed arti in Modena. *M. Inst. Gen.*: Mémoires de l'Institut Genevois. *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.*: Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France. *Mitt. Anth. Ges.*: Mitteilungen der anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien. *Mitt. C.-Comm.*: Mitteilungen der königlich-kaiserlichen Central-Commission für Erforschung und Erhaltung der Kunst- und historischen Denkmale. *Mitt. Or. Ges.*: Mitteilungen der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft. *Mitt. Pal. V.*: Mitteilungen und Nachrichten des deutschen Palestina Vereins. *Mitt. Nassau*: Mitteilungen des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung. *Mitt. Vorderas. Ges.*: Mitteilungen der vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft. *Mon. Ant.*: Monumenti Antichi (of Accad. d. Lincei). *Mon. Piot*: Monuments et Mémoires pub. par l'Acad. des Inscriptions, etc. (Fondation Piot). *Mün. Akad.*: Königlich Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, München. *Mün. Jb. Bild. K.*: Münchner Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst.

N. D. Alt.: Nachrichten über deutsche Altertumsfunde. *Nomisma*: Nomisma: Untersuchungen auf dem Gebiete der antiken Münzkunde. *Not. Scav.*: Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità. *Num. Chron.*: Numismatic Chronicle. *Num. Z.*: Numismatische Zeitschrift. *N. Arch. Ven.*: Nuovo Archivio Veneto. *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.*: Nuova Bulletino di Archeologia cristiana.

Or. Lit.: Orientalistische Literaturzeitung. *Or. Lux*: Ex Oriente Lux.

Pal. Ex. Fund.: Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund. *Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθήναις ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐταιρείας*. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*: Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries.

Rass. d'Arte: Rassegna d'Arte. *Rec. Past*: Records of the Past. *R. Tr. Ég. Assy.*: Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l'archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes. *Reliq.*: Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist. *Rend. Acc. Lincei*: Rendiconti d. r. Accademia dei Lincei. *Rep. f. K.*: Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft. *R. Assoc. Barc.*: Revista de la Asociacion artistico-arqueologica Barcelonesa. *R. Arch. Bibl. Mus.*: Revista di Archivos, Bibliotecas, y Museos. *R. Arch.*: Revue Archéologique. *R. Art Anc. Mod.*: Revue de l'Art ancien et moderne. *R. Art Chrét.*: Revue de l'Art Chrétien. *R. Belge Num.*: Revue Belge de Numismatique. *R. Bibl.*: Revue Biblique Internationale. *R. Ép.*: Revue Épigraphique. *R. Ét. Anc.*: Revue des Études Anciennes. *R. Ét. Gr.*: Revue des Études Grecques. *R. Ét. J.*: Revue des Études Juives. *R. Hist. Rel.*: Revue de l'Histoire des Religions. *R. Num.*: Revue Numismatique. *R. Or. Lat.*: Revue de l'Orient Latin. *R. Sém.*: Revue Sémitique. *R. Suisse Num.*: Revue Suisse de Numismatique. *Rh. Mus.*: Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, Neue Folge. *R. Abruzz.*: Rivista Abruzzese di Scienze, Lettere ed Arte. *R. Ital. Num.*: Rivista Italiana Numismatica. *R. Stor. Ant.*: Rivista di Storia Antica. *R. Stor. Calabr.*: Rivista Storica Calabrese. *R. Stor. Ital.*: Rivista Storica Italiana. *Röm.-Germ. Forsch.*: Bericht über die Fortschritte der Römisch-Germanischen Forschung. *Röm.-Germ. Kb.*: Römisch-Germanisches Korrespondenzblatt. *Röm. Mitt.*: Mitteilungen d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts, Röm. Abt. *Röm. Quart.*: Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und für Kirchengeschichte.

Sächs. Ges.: Sächsische Gesellschaft (Leipsic). *Sitzb.*: Sitzungsberichte. *S. Bibl. Arch.*: Society of Biblical Archaeology, Proceedings.

Voss. Ztg.: Vossische Zeitung.

W. kl. Phil.: Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie.

Z. D. Pal. V.: Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palestina Vereins. *Z. Aeg. Sp. Alt.*: Zeitschrift für Aegyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde. *Z. Alttest. Wiss.*: Zeitschrift für alttestamentliche Wissenschaft. *Z. Assy.*: Zeitschrift für Assyriologie. *Z. Bild. K.*: Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst. *Z. Ethn.*: Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. *Z. Morgenl.*: Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlands. *Z. Morgenl. Ges.*: Zeitschrift der deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft. *Z. Mün. Alt.*: Zeitschrift des Münchener Alterthumsvereins. *Z. Num.*: Zeitschrift für Numismatik.